The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGÉ 14

ESTABLISHED 1887



By Loren Jenkins

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II is to embark Thursday on

his third trip to Africa in five years,

hoping to reinforce his Roman Catholic Church against a growing

Islamic revival on the continent

that the Vatican considers one of

its success stories of the century.

In a 12-day swing through seven African nations, John Paul is ex-

pected to urge his African bishops. priests and followers to step up their already highly successful

evangelization on the continent to

counter Islam's new push south. The new presence of Islam already

is being felt in a wide belt across

central Africa from Sierra Leone

on the Atlantic Ocean to Sudan on

While diplomacy and formal

commitments to ecumenism will

restrain the pope from speaking out

directly on the issue of the Islamic

renaissance in Africa, senior Vati-

can officials have quietly made

known that the issue of Catholic-

Moslem competition for converts is

one of the church's major concerns.

be the beginning of the "second

evangelization" of Africa, which he

U.S. Says Navy Spy Sold Data On Military Message Network

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — Jerry A.

Whitworth, one of four men accused of spying on the U.S. Navy, provided the Soviet Union with extensive information about a com-puter system used to transmit confidential military messages. according to U.S. officials.

A 12-count replacement indict-ment, announced Tuesday, charged that Mr. Whitworth also gave Soviet agents photographs and docu-ments on "classified activities" on the aircraft carrier Enterprise, on which he served in 1982 and 1983 as a communications specialist.

The communications network, the Remote Information Exchange Terminal, is used by the navy to send written or coded messages to the Department of Defense. Offi-

Pope Hopes to Blunt Islam's Growth

As He Begins His Third African Visit

THIRD VISIT OF

park in Kenya.

August 8th - 19th. 1985=

THE POPE IN AFRICA

Making his 27th trip abroad

One of the pope's key themes, since assuming the papacy in 1978, the poorest nations most affected according to Vatican sources, will John Paul is to visit Morocco, by the African famine, but the

Togo, the Central African Repub-

lic, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast,

The itinerary for Pope John Paul II's trip.

priests in Togo, beautify a massa- the famine that has affected many

Vatican sources said the pope

had hoped to visit Sudan, one of

by the African famine, but the

country's Moslem rulers had de-

The pope attaches importance to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

clined to invite him.

cred nun in Zaire and visit a game of their neighbors.

Whitworth to get access to secret information of other military ser-

"It's not clear exactly what he's given up." said a Pentagon official who asked not to be identified. "But it certainly is more serious than we had thought." Officials said previously that Mr. Whitworth had divulged informa-

tion about satellite transmissions and use of cryptographic material. If prosecutors are correct, Pentagon officials said, it appears that Mr. Whitworth provided the Soviet Union with much wider information about military communica-

tions systems. The 21-page indictment, re-turned by a federal grand jury here,

cials said it was possible that the detailed information officials say Soviet Union used information was passed on by Mr. Whitworth, they say was obtained from Mr. Officials have said that his information was the most valuable of the data handled by the suspects in

> The indictment also provided new details of the operation of a spy ring the government says was directed by John A. Walker Jr., a retired navy communications spe-cialist. Mr. Walker's brother, Arthur J. Walker, and son Michael, 22, a yeoman on the U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz, have also been arrested. Tuesday's indictment re-placed a more imited indictment announced in June.

> The three Walkers and Mr. Whitworth, 45, of Davis, California, have all pleaded not guilty. Mr. Whitworth's trial is to start later this month in San Francisco, with an arraignment on the new charges scheduled for Thursday. John Walker and his son face trial in October in Baltimore.

> Arthur Walker's trial was in its second day Tuesday in Norfolk,

Virginia.

According to the charges divulged Tuesday, Mr. Whitworth sold "documents, writings, photographs, sketches, plans, notes and information" about the Remote Information Exchange System.

Pentagon officials said it was

used by the navy to send messages on the Autodin system, which the indictment described as the "naval communications system" used in 1980. Actually, the officials said, Autodin is used for message traffic by all branches of the military. The indictment said Mr.

Whitworth also provided the Sovier Union with information about the Remote Information Exchange System's "impact" on Autodin.

The indictment also charged Mr. Whitworth with several counts of tax evasion. The tax charges referred to \$328,000 that Mr. Whitworth is accused of receiving for secret material.

Sometime in 1982 or 1983, the charges said, Mr. Whitworth gave the Soviet Union a document titled Annex K to Comideastfor Opord 4000-82(U)." Law-enforcement officials earlier identified the document as a navy communications gram on Northern Ireland. contingency plan to be used in a Midale East war.

Mr. Whitworth, a retired radio man who lived in northern California has been accused of joining with John Walker, described as his closest friend, to sell secret material to Soviet agents. Both men had top secret security clearance in their navy careers.



FLAMES AT HIS DOORSTEP — A resident of Bastia on the French Mediterranean island of Corsica used a bucket Wednesday to battle a brush fire near his house. A large area of the island was scorched by fires fanned by high winds. The blazes were among a rash of weather-related incidents causing death and damage in Europe. Story, Page 5.

U.K. Radio, Television Blacked Out To Protest Ban on Ulster Program

By Bob Hagerty stemational Herald Tribune

LONDON - Journalists and politicians argued about freedom of the press Wednesday as national television and radio news programs were blotted out by a strike to protest the banning of a television pro-

Tive National Union of Journalu, which led the 24-hour strike, asored a private screening of the program for journalists and other guests. Many of them afterward described it as a fair portrayal of the viewpoints of both Roman Catholic and Protestant extremists.

The program, "At the Edge of the Union," was to be shown on From November 1982 to Octo- British Broadcasting Corp. televi-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6) sion Wednesday night. It was can-

ernors after Home Secretary Leon wing of the outlawed Irish Republithat it gave valuable publicity to

The strike also closed down the BBC's World Service for the first time in its 53-year history. Instead of the usual radio programs in 36 languages, the BBC played music and periodic announcements explaining the interruption.

The banned program depicted the private lives of two opposing extremists in Londonderry, and gave them unusually generous amounts of time to express their well-known political views.

Martin McGuinness, a senior

celed by the BBC's Board of Gov-member of Sinn Fein, the political Brittan urged them not to broad-cast the program on the ground baby on his knee in one scene and gritting his teeth while passing through a military checkpoint in another. The program also featured Mr. McGuinness's mother, softly defending her son's role.

> As a counterpoint, the program offered Gregory Campoell, a hard-line Loyalist leader. The cameras showed him eating breakfast with his family, loading a pistol before leaving his heavily guarded brick rowhouse, and singing a hymn in

His wife, Frances, told the inter-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Arabs Convene Summit

4 League States **Boycott Session** On Unity Crisis

By Judith Miller New York Times Service CASABLANCA, Morocco

Seventeen representatives of the 21 active Arab League members opened an emergency meeting here Wednesday night that was de-scribed by a senior Moroccan offi-cial as a last-chance effort to save the organization.

The meeting called by King Hassan II of Morocco to discuss "issues dividing the Arabs" and the "Palestinian question in all its aspects," is being boycotted by Syria, Lebanon, South Yemen and Alge-

It was to have brought together all Arab League heads of state. But less than half were present Wednesday, along with the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafal

The leaders were reported to have met Wednesday afternoon in advance of the evening summit conference in an effort to agree on a limited agenda on Arab unity and the Palestinian question.

Morocco's foreign minister, Ab-dellatif Filali, said earlier that Morocco and other more politically moderate Arab participants in tended to form an ad hoc commit-tee to meet with "absent" nations after the meeting to heal the rift.

Unless participants can agree on a date for a regular conference, which has been postponed for three years, and can bridge the ideological differences between Arab na-tions, Mr. Filali said, "then maybe the Arab League is finished."

Other participants were even more pessimistic. In interviews Tuesday, they said it was too late to avoid a rupture in the organization, formally known as the League of Arab States. Since its creation in 1945, the organization has stood as a symbol of the Arabs' search for strength through unity.

Indeed, some senior Arab officials said that the holding of an emergency meeting over the objec-tions of more hard-line nations appeared to have solidified divisions.

Yusef el-Alawi, foreign minister of Oman, which closely and openly supports the West, said: "The big (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Hiroshima Aftermath: **Effects of Radiation**

will refer to during his series of Zaire and Kenya. All of those na-

masses and conferences. The pope tions are relatively stable and pros-

dral in the Ivory Coast, ordain have not been greatly affected by

is to consecrate a new cathe- perous by African standards and

Long-Term Impact of Nuclear Blast On Survivors' Health Is Monitored

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

HIROSHIMA, Japan - In looks and in feel, there is not much that is obviously unusual about the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Hospital. The low-lying building, across the street from a bicycle shop, could be any hospital anywhere, its facade streaked with dirt, its rooms in need of fresh paint and new wallpaper. Corridors bear the familiar stale smell of illness. Patients offer a mosaic of despair, hope, pain. relief and resignation.

From the name alone it is evident that this medical facility is unlike any other, except perhaps for the smaller Atomic Bomb Hospital in Nagasaki. To qualify for admission to either, patients must prove that they lived through the blast and the aftermath at Hiroshima or Nagasaki in August 1945.

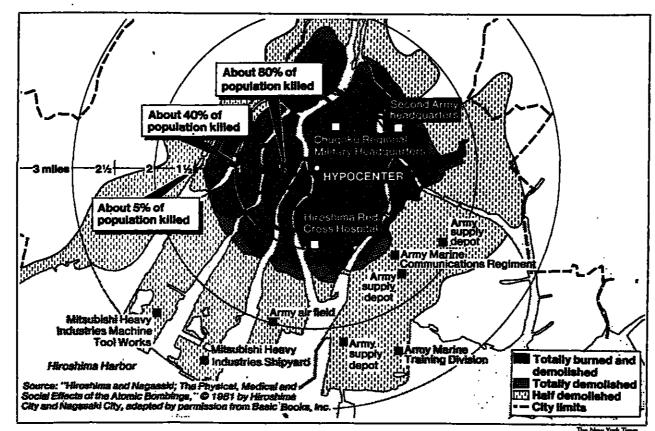
About 367,000 men and women carry official certificates attesting to their survival. Their ailments include a range of cancers, heart problems, headaches, lung diseases and skin irritations. Forty years after the first atomic bombs were dropped, the longterm health consequences are still not fully understood

The Hiroshima facility was built in 1956 mostly with money raised through postal card lotteries. It has 170 beds, medium-size for this country. On a stiflingly hot morning in late July one of them was occupied by Isamu Minamoto, 66, hospitalized for a liver disease. When the atomic bomb exploded over Hiroshima, Mr. Minamoto could feel the blast, but he was relatively safe in a Mitsubishi Heavy

Industries plant 2.5 miles (4 kilometers) north. On Aug. 9, a second bomb hit Nagasaki. That same day or the next - he could not remember clearly - he entered central Hiroshima and received enough radiation to make his gums start bleeding within a few weeks.

Under a law enacted in 1957, he qualified as a hibakusha, the Japanese term for the survivors; it literally means bomb-affected people. Hibakusha get free medical treatment and special welfare

Most were exposed directly to the bombs or, over the next two



Map shows extent of damage at Hiroshima radiating from the hypocenter, on the ground directly below the blast.

weeks, came within two kilometers of the point on the ground directly below the center of the explosion, the hypocenter. In Hiroshima the hypocenter has been placed at 1,900 feet (580 meters) in the air, and in Nagasaki at 1,650 feet. All survivors know to a tenth of a kilometer where they were Aug. 6

or Aug. 9. Distance from the hypocenter defines them as much as

occupation or age. Such definitions did not seem terribly important to Mr. Minamoto at first. After his gums stopped bleeding his health was good for three decades.

Then about 10 years ago he learned he had tuberculosis. He began to suffer from a chronic liver ailment that required surgery in 1982. He (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Halley's Comet Nears By Thomas O'Toole

It's That Time Again:

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The biggest
and the brightest of 900 known comets, the one bearing the name of Edmund Halley, the 17th-century astronomer, has swung from behind the sun, heading for its closest pass to Earth since 1910. Three astronomers sighted it after it started its approach.

Halley's comet will not disap-pear behind the sun until early February, moving away from Earth toward the deep freeze of space, not to appear again until 2061.

The comet's approach to Earth is the 30th to be recorded — the first time being in 240 BC. Halley noted a pattern and predicted its return in 1758. When it did, after his death, it was named in his honor.

Its long journey around the sun

late this year and early next year will be history's most observed, examined, studied, photographed and picked-over astronomical

By the time the comet begins to darken and fade from sight, it will have been measured, photographed and analyzed hundreds of millions of times by astronomers using ground, airborne and space tele-

There will be times when Halley's is so close to us that 200 of the world's best telescopes will be observing the comet at the same

time," said Raymond Newburn of the Joint Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California. "Nothing like it has ever happened before." Astronomers consider Halley's comet their favorite, in part because it is so big and so bright, very far from being burned out, and it is the only active comet to demonstrate a well-determined orbit and

The Soviet Union plans to have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

INSIDE

reliable behavior.

plain the increasing support for Rabbi Meir Kahane. Page 4. SCIENCE

A form of crystal deemed impossible under classical rules of crystallography is galvanizing BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Ted Turner, the cable-TV entrepreneur, agreed to acquire MGM-UA for \$1.5 billion in cash. Page 9.

■ A tentative agreement was reached to end the day-old major league baseball strike. Play is to resume Thursday. Page 15.

5 Nations Are Found to Account for 90% of All Foreign Investment in South Africa

By Erin MacLellan

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — More than 90 percent of foreign investment in South Africa is accounted for by Britain, the United States, West Germany, France and Switzerland, according to a survey of information available from foreign governments, the United Nations and other interna-

The survey reveals that at a time when many nations are grappling with proposals to ban new investment in South Africa until it changes its policies of racial segregation, relatively little precise data are available on actual levels of

It is apparent from the survey that Britain is by far the

largest single investor in South Africa. The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. while condemning Pretoria's apartheid policies, has made clear it does not believe that economic sanctions will work and has indicated it would not take part in any Western move in that direction.

The West German government also opposes economic curbs, and President Ronald Reagan has continued to say that it enables groups to bring pressure on individual that sanctions would make things worse for South Africa's

black majority.

However, the decision by France to freeze new investments, the recall of the ambassadors of the European Community to consider joint future action and the move last week by the U.S. Congress to force American economic sanctions have focused new attention on the question of who invests in South Africa and how much,

South Africa itself does not provide a country-bycountry breakdown, but reports investment by region.
Officials at the South African Embassy in Washington said they had no figures on investment and refused to discuss the subject.

John Chettle, director for North and South America at the South Africa Foundation in Washington, explained why he believed Pretoria did not issue figures on individ-

"The South African government no longer issues those

An advance copy of a report expected to be published soon by the UN Commission on Transnational Corporations says that at the end of 1983 the total amount of direct foreign investment in South Africa was in the range of \$15.5 to \$17 billion.

Winnie Mandela Is in Hiding

The Associated Press JOHANNESBURG — Winnie Mandela, the wife of

in the Orange Free State, her lawyer said.

Mrs. Mandela took refuge in a safe place following the raid by the police, who fired tear gas into her home to drive out demonstrators there, the lawyer said.

This represents about 10 percent of the country's total investment, the report said. An additional 20 percent of capital stock was held by foreigners in the form of portfo-

Foreign direct investment is substantial in sectors like petroleum, motor vehicles, chemicals, electronics and

The UN report said that in 1984 there were 1,068 transnational corporations with subsidiaries in South Africa. About one-third had headquarters in Britain, while companies based in West Germany and the United States each made up one-quarter of the total.

Based on this and a number of reports and interviews, the imprisoned black nationalist leader, Nelson Man-dela, has gone into hiding after a police raid at her home the following information has been compiled about in-vestment and trade in South Africa:

BRITAIN South African ties to Britain go back to the 18th century, when British settlers started arriving at the Cape of Good Hope, and strong ties still exist.

In March, the British newsmagazine The Economist reported that British companies were the biggest corporate investors in South Africa. They account for about \$8 billion, or half the \$16 billion in direct foreign investment in the country, The Economist said.

Directly or indirectly, Britain has more than \$14 billion

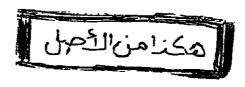
invested in South Africa, according to the British Deparment of Trade and Industry.

Britain's investment in South Africa is about 10 percent of total British foreign investment, according to a survey on Britam by the Financial Mail, a South African publication, in November 1984. Britain ranks third in trade with South Africa, after the United States and Japan. Experts say that the British economy would be hurt by

sanctions and could aggravate the country's unemployment rate of 13.5 percent.

The number of British jobs directly dependent on South African trade is estimated to be about 150,000, according

to John de St. Jorre, in a recent article in Africa Notes, (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



It's Time Again: After 76-Year Wait, Halley's Comet Near

at least 10 major observatories from the shower and fluorescence watch the comet, and it has moved two smaller telescopes to South

America to get southern exposures. Propulsion Laboratory has said the Britain has constructed a telescope in the Canary Islands and a European consortium has put up a telescope in southern Spain, all just to observe the comet.

be looking. The four largest tele-scopes are in Hawaii, which will provide the best U.S. viewing be-cause of the islands' position — 19 degrees north latitude — in relation "This is what you'd see if you capto the comet's path.

The comet's visit has the focused attention of the world's astronosecrets, and those of the first moments of the universe, when Halley's comet probably congealed. Comets are among the most un-

usual objects in the solar system and are at least as old as the system. Although they look like burning solar system was created.

habit the solar system, swinging around the sum or clinging in a mass of trillions of iceballs, called The best way to observe its passage

surface, creating a great "coma," or March. head, around the mile-wide comet Two and blowing dust and gas in the direction away from the sun.

(Continued from Page 1)

growing faster there than on any

rica is considered one of the reser-

future," said Joaquin Navarro Valls, a Vatican spokesman.

"All you have to do is look at the figures," Mr. Navarro said. "In

1901 at the beginning of the century there were only 1.1 million Cath-

olics in all Africa, making up about

one percent of the continent's poo-

ulation. Today we are adding about

two million Catholics a year and there are a total of 65 million Cath-

olics on the continent, or 16 per-cent of the total population. By the

end of the century we expect to

have 100 million."

"Along with Latin America, Af-

voirs of world Catholicism for the future," said Joaquin Navarro often antagonistic tribes and lin-

other continent in the world.

illuminated by simlight reflected created as the gas is heated.

Donald K. Yeomans of the Jet passage closest to the sun will occur 8.6 hours earlier than predicted because of a disturbance on Jupiter. No comet has appeared to come bserve the comet. from as far as even a neighboring
All major U.S. observatories will star. "We've never seen a comet

coming in with the kind of hyperbolic velocity you'd need to escape another star," said Mr. Newburn of tured an interstellar comet, and

Halley's comet was last seen at mers as they seek to imravel its the end of May in 1911, heading away from the sun, then 40 years ago it slowed until the sun began pulling it back toward Earth. It has

been racing back ever since.

The first possible sighting came
July 19 at the European Southern
Observatory in Chile, but it was not successive nights. He measured and Although comets seem to be image-enhanced it by computer coming from deepest space, all in- and confirmed that it was Halley's.

the Oort cloud, after a Dutch as- will be with instruments mounted grous teetotalers. nearest it on spacecraft. The Euro-Away from the sun, Halley's pean Space Agency's Giotto craft, fended violence. Mr. McGuinness, comet is cold and lifeless. When it two Soviet craft and one from Ja-who has denied charges that he was nears the sun, "solar wind" radia- pan named Planet A are expected tion vaporizes some of the comet's to be in the comet's vicinity next

Two U.S. space shuttle flights, in January and March, are to be devoted to observations of the comet This is the comet's tail and it is from low orbit.

The church sees Christianity as a

guistic groups that make up the

"In Africa the tribal bonds are

stronger than the national bonds," Mr. Navarro said. "You need

something that can be a homoge-

nizer to unite the country and we

believe, and many African political

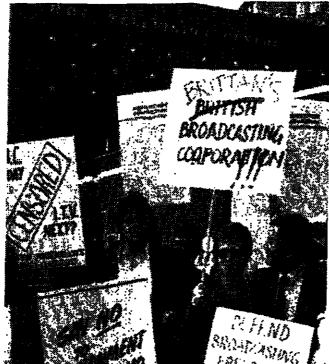
leaders also believe, that Christian-

On the flight back to Rome, John

rocco, at the invitation of King dignity common to every man."

ity, or Islam can do that."

modern African nations.



National Union of Journalists members formed a picket line Wednesday outside the British Broadcasting Corp.'s Television Center in London during their 24-hour strike.

U.K. Radio, Television Although they look like burning stars, with fiery tails, comets are made, according to theory, of ice imbedded with dust-sized bits of rock, formed into a something like the last days of July, James Gibson locked onto the comet for three locked onto the comet for three

(Continued from Page 1) fact that some day Gregory may be pulled out. shot and killed."

The program described both men as young, working-class, reli-

When pressed, both men dethe top military leader of the IRA, blandly argued that peace would ultimately be achieved not through

voting but through "the cutting edge of the IRA."

Mr. Campbell said he would have no choice but to fight the IRA

■ Pope Repudiates Apartheid

day his repudiation of apartheid in South Africa, United Press Inter-

national reported from Vatican

Speaking for the first time about

"Our repudiation of every form

Pope Aims to Counter Islam's Growth

Suppression of the program has provoked vehement debate be-The reason for the church's success in Africa, Vatican officials say, is the inherent spiritualism of African experiments of Moslem young people with the king. ween people worried about press freedom and those intent on starving terrorists of "the oxygen of publicity," as Prime Minister Mar-John Paul, speaking on the eve of garet Thatcher said recently. his trip to Africa, declared Wednes-

in the streets if British troops were

or kill them, and I want to see them

dead." he said.

"You either be killed by the IRA

Several foreign journalists who

viewed the program described it as fair. A Canadian broadcast jour-

nalist said both men "gave me the

An American newspaper report-

Northern Ireland said, "It was bal-

anced, it was fair, but it didn't shed

any dramatic new light on North-

ern Ireland." The program was startling to the British, she said, mainly because they are used to

seeing IRA leaders portrayed only

Lord Annan, who headed the Committee on the Future of Broadcasting, which issued a landmark report in 1977, said in a debate after the screening that it was unthe wave of racial disturbances in derstandable that Mrs. Thatcher South Africa, the pope called the was sensitive about coverage of the apartheid system of racial separa- IRA. An IRA bomb last year nearly killed the prime minister.

But Lord Annan said Mr. Beitof racial discrimination is con- tan had "behaved like a demented". vinced and total," he said. "It is poodle" in writing to the BBC gov-Paul is to stop at Casablanca, Mo-founded on the awareness of the ernors, a move widely denounced as an attempt to pressure them.

Arab Leaders Meet For Morocco Talks Prosecution Opens in FBI Spy Trial In a Mood of Crisis

the Arab League from meeting.

joint bid for peace with Israel.

(Continued from Page 1)

secret cryptographic

The Middle East contingency

■ Value to Moscow Described

In Norfolk, a top-ranking civil-

ian of the Naval Sea Systems Com-

documents Arthur Walker was

apons systems, the Los Angeles

A PLO official said that the fact

"We wanted the meeting, and we

(Continued from Page 1) group or "constructive alliance" if this is the last summit of the Arab the more radical Arabs prevented

League. I think it will be." Mr. Alawi predicted that the Morocco meeting would signal the that the meeting was taking place beginning of a division of Arabs at all was "a victory" for the PLO. into regional groups and alliances.

We wanted the meeting, and we he also said that the meeting was wanted a discussion about the

victory for the radicals, whose plight of Palestinians in Lebanon," if not presence, is being the said, referring to Syrian-supinfluence, if not presence, is being he said, referring to Syrian-sup keenly felt here. Mr. Alawi said ported attacks by the Shitte American Polyacian Research that the foreign ministers, who met militia on Palestinian camps in Beion Monday night, had failed to agree on an agenda for the Wednesday meeting despite heated debate.

The PLO official said he hoped the meeting would "bless the con-Moreover, he said, they had suc- cept" of the accord that the PLO ceeded in dissuading all but a few leaders of the more moderate Arab

nations from attending. The Omani foreign minister de-clined to single out any Arab na-PLO accord was said to have tion for criticism. But other Arabs been the issue that led to the boyvoiced disappointment that King cott by Syria, Lebanon, South Ye-Fahd of Saudi Arabia, one of the men and Algeria. more influential figures among the moderates, had decided to send Crown Prince Abdullah.

Of the radical Arab bloc, only Libya sent a representative to the

foreign ministers' meeting Monday night. The leader of the Libyan delegation left Morocco on Tuesday night without explanation.
Libya had been pressing to have
Message Data

war with Iran, and Jordan and the PLO, for their joint initiative for peace with Israel. The absence of King Fahd and

ber 1983, Mr. Whitworth was a senior chief radioman aboard the President Saddam Hussein of Iraq Enterprise, a nuclear-powered carwas construed by Arab officials in rier. He supervised communica-Morocco as a major blow to efforts tions personnel, including those usby the more moderate Arab bloc to ing isolate Syria and the so-called re- equipment. jectionist camp that it leads. In this period, the indictment

er who has reported extensively on Mr. Filali, and other Arab officials said, Mr. Whitworth obtained cials said they could not confirm a "photographs, plans and docureport in a Kuwaiti newspaper, Alments concerned with the national Seyassa, that Syria was preparing defense of the United States conto arrange the release of seven cerning classified operations in-Americans abducted in Lebanon volving the U.S.S. Enterprise." and presumably held hostage by radical Islamic Shiite groups. The plans were stolen from the Enter-newspaper said the release of the prise, the indictment said. seven would be an effort to disrupt the summit or divert attention from

> Asked if such a release would mand testified that the classified affect the deliberations in Morocco, Mr. Filali said, "I don't see the link or connection."

> charged with passing to the Soviet Union contained "significant tacti-cal information" that could aid Another Moroccan official said that if the Syrians were holding Moscow in computing the reliabil-ity and capability of U.S. ships and Americans hostage and timing their release to suit political goals "then they are the terrorists." Times reported. The Jordanian officials and rep-

> The statement by Walter Koneresentatives of the PLO, both of fel, deputy director of a Norfolkwhom have pressed hard for the based naval unit that supervises the special meeting, continued to put the best possible face on the meet-ships, was made in the second day ships, was made in the second day of Mr. Walker's espionage trial in King Hussein of Jordan warned

> U.S. District Court. last week that moderate Arab na-Mr. Konefel said that Soviet intions might form a new working telligence could use the data allegedly provided by Mr. Walker to pinpoint the least reliable defensive systems of the navy's live helicop-

ter-carrying amphibious assault ships, the most difficult missions the ships could carry out and their

at a local defense contractor. importance to national security and that he was unaware that his brother, John Walker, was a Soviet agent at the time their client pro-vided the documents and received

two \$6,000 payments. . Both of those arguments were challenged in testimony Tuesday.

Another document Arthur Walker has been charged with providing his brother was a "damage control book" for the Blue Ridge the amphibious command ship of the Seventh Fleet in the western Pacific. The book is used by specially trained crew members in

WORLD BRIEFS

in leaster

Calmania

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — An alleged agreement by a former FBI agent. Richard W. Miller, to pass secret FBI documents to the Societ Union was only a beginning step on a "road to oblivion" in which he would have been used "mercilessiy" as a Soviet spy inside the Federal

Bureau of Investigation, according to a federal prosecutor.

U.S. Attorney Robert C. Bonner made the comments in opening statements Tuesday at the start of Mr. Miller's espionage trial in federal court in Los Angeles. Mr. Miller, 48, is the first FBI agent ever charged

Mr. Bonner said that Mr. Miller's arrest on Oct. 2 came only a week before he and Svetlana Ogorodníkova had planned to travel to Warsaw for a meeting with officials of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence network. "After this agent was thoroughly compromised,"
Mr. Bonner said, "he would be mercilessly pumped for information by the KGB outside the United States and sent back as a Soviet spy.

Soldier Is Injured by Bomb in Ulster

BELFAST (AP) — Bombs wrecked a dairy and slightly injured a British soldier Wednesday, the day after a suspected guerrilla was killed and another injured when a bomemade rocket exploded prematurely.

chairman, Mr. Arafat, and King The attacks came as a delegation from the New York-based Irish Hussein signed Feb. 11, outlining a Northern Aid Committee was touring the province. Both the London and Dublin governments say the group is a fund-raising arm of the Irish

The injured soldier, a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, was injured near Carrickmore, where the Irish Northern Aid Committee had scheduled a rally later in the day.

U.S. Defense Firms Set Pace in Profits

WASHINGTON (WP) - Defense contractors' profits have substantially outpaced those of other manufacturers during President Ronald

Reagan's program to build up the nation's defenses, but have not been unreasonable, according to a Pentagon report.

The report, the first comprehensive review of defense industry profits and accounting practices in a decade, was released Tuesday. It was based on an 18-month Defense Department study and used a special economic model to their that meaning practices are sentimentally and used a special economic model to show that weapons contractors averaged annual profits of 4.7 percent from 1980 to 1983, while manufacturers of durable goods

everaged losses of 3.65 percent. In absolute terms, defense profits were lower in the recessionary years 1980-83 on average than in the 1970s, but compared to those of nondefense manufacturers they were consistently higher. Pentagon analysts said the contractor profits, which rose from an average of 2 percent in 1980 to 9 percent in 1983, represented "an equitable return," reflecting Mr. Reagan's military buildup and the decline in inflation rates.

Paper Reports Detentions in Uganda



KAMPALA, Uganda (AFP) -More than 1,000 people, mostly former security officials under the deposed president, Milton Obote, have been detained at a maximum security prison near here, the Roman Catholic newspaper Munno

said here Wednesday.

The new interior minister, Paul Ssemogerere, confirmed that some members of Mr. Obote's security agency were detained. Mr. Ssemogerere said he was more concerned about the large number of political detainees in the prison than about the fate of the security agents.

Meanwhile, Brigadier Basilio Olara Okello, the leader of the coup, was named army chief of staff and promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, Radio Uganda announced. It also said that Uganda's representative to the United Nations, Olara Otuonu, was named foreign minister and that Henry Obonyo of the opposition Democratic Party was appointed health

122

ing a cowboy pendant.

Lebanon Christians Wary of Coalition

BEIRUT (Reuters) - Lebanese Christian politicians reacted cautious-Wednesday to the new National Unity Front, a coalition of Moslems, the ships could carry out and their readiness.

"You can do things like compute reliability for various systems," he said. "If the ship's air radar is down 10 percent of the time, then it's up 90 percent of the time. You can seeses the campbility of certing all in 1976 to end the civil war.

assess the capability of getting all in 1976 to end the civil war.

The authorities say Mr. Walker, Christians and Moslems but would have continued the system under which the president is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister a Sunni Moslem and the speaker of parliament a Shirte. "The situation in classified documents from his job Lebanon does not permit big strides, but one step at a time," Mr. Franjieh

Arthur Walker's attorneys have argued that the information available to their client was of minimal official, Alfred Madi, but he said that details remained vague.

For the Record

The Burma Socialist Program Party on Wednesday elected U San Yu, president of the State Council, to the new post of party vice chairman, directly under the chairman, U Ne Win, official sources said. (AFP) At least 180 people were killed and tens of thousands left homeless by a typhoon that hit coastal Zhejiang province a week ago, according to

The first data was designated as reports reaching Beijing.

A U.S. Army helicopter pilot taking part in U.S.-Egyptian military reports."

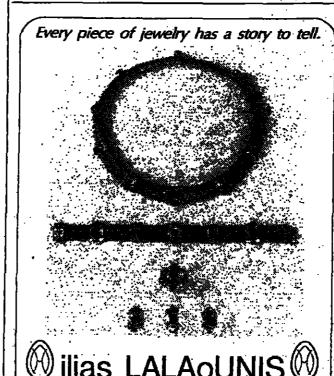
(UPI)

A U.S. Army helicopter pilot taking part in U.S.-Egyptian military exercises was killed when his helicopter crashed in the desert west of Cairo, the Pentagon announced Wednesday.

Ministers from 17 European countries participating in the Eureka Ministers from 17 European countries participating in the Eureica high-technology project are to hold a two-day meeting in Hannover, West Germany, in November to discuss plans for its development, the West German Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. (Reuters)

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has halted deportation proceedings against Edgar Chamorro, a former Nicaragnan rebel leader who has criticized Reagan administration policies. The agency said

Mr. Chamorro, who is living in Florida, has a valid visa.



PARIS - 364, RUE ST-HONORE (PLACE VENDOME) GENEVA - "BON GENIE", ZURICH - "GRIEDER" ATHENS - 6, PANEPISTIMIOU AVENUE HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE & ATHENS HILTON MYCONOS, CORFU, RHODES NEW YORK - 4 WEST 57 TH STREET & FIFTH AVENUE

Meese Says He Kept Out Of U.S. Teamsters Case

Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON - Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has said

that he did not participate in the Department of Justice's decision last month to drop a labor fraud investigation of Jackie Presser, president of the Teamsters union, in order to avoid appearances of political interference Mr. Meese said Tuesday on a

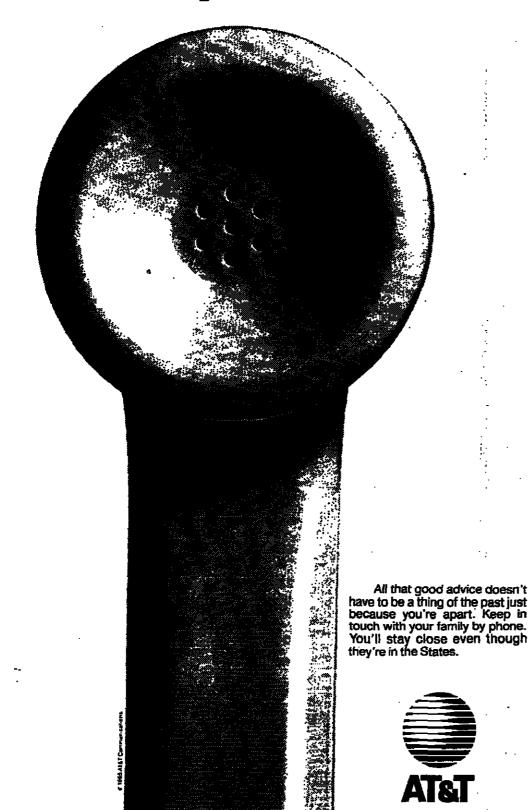
television program that career attorneys at the department, rather than officials appointed by Presi-dent Ronald Reagan, "found it was not appropriate to go ahead" with a 32-month federal grand jury inquiry into allegations of payroll pad-



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of defense industry profits cased Tuesday. It was based and used a special economic craged annual profits of 47 acturers of durable gook

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Angeles Times Service INGTON — Allomo Edwin Meese 3d has so id not participate in B and of Justice's decision America's strongest unionized lah to drop a labor fras tion of Jackie Press bor groups. of the Teamsters union

as president by calling strikes every time the peso was devalued.

1952 revolution. He was re-elected in 1960 and 1964. His third term

The new president has lived in forced exile three times and has acted as ambassador to Britain and the Netherlands. In exile in the late 1960s, he taught economics in Lima, Peru. In the late 1970s, in his-

Mexico. American leader and the oldest ci-



Les Angeles Pintes Service
LA PAZ, Bolivia — Victor Paz.
Estenssoro has taken office as president of Bolivia, amouncing economic seignis to save the country from what he called "the risk of

Mr. Paz Estenssoro, 71, on Tuesday succeeded Hernan Siles Zuazo in the first orderly transfer of power in 25 years princtuated by seven military coups.

While the democratically elected presidents of Argentina, Colombia and Uruguay looked on, Mr. Paz. Estenssoro said in an inaugural address that he would defend democracy and human rights and "pro-tect the poorest."

But he said that the "national disaster" of Bolivia's economic distress called for work discipline. economic policy changes and a fight against corruption. Mr. Paz Estenssoro announced

that he would free Bolivia's controlled official exchange rate, now one-ninth the black-market rate. Under Mr. Siles Zuazo, unrealistic exchange rates fostered a huge con-traband economy and contributed to an annual inflation rate of 10,000 percent, the world's highest.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro said that he would renegotiate Bolivia's \$3.3-billion foreign debt with interna-tional banks and governments "without taking the bread from the mouths of our needy people."

He also said that his government

would welcome foreign capital for new investments in mining and petroleum projects.

The new exchange policy is aimed at promoting exports, which Bolivia needs to pay for essential fields could boost Bolivia's waning production of petroleum and natural gas, a major export resource.

Bolivia's economy has been kept affoat by its cocaine industry, which earns about \$1 billion a year. Mr. Paz Estenssoro said that Bolivia had an "unavoidable obligation" to cooperate in international drug control programs, but he said that he would ask for substantial financial aid, including programs to sub- women exposed to the blasts and stitute coca leaf, which is used to the fallout had higher cancer rates make cocaine, with other crops.

A moderate populist, he received only 26.4 percent of the popular vote, but ruled out any coalitions and staffed his 18-member cabinet with members of his Revolutionary Nationalist Movement.

in Four Times Elected President Lydia Chavez of The New York

Times reported from La Paz: When his opponent announced victory the day after Bolivia's presidential elections, Mr. Paz Estenssoro waited patiently for the official tally to be completed. In the end, he lost the general election by 2 percent but won in Congress, becoming the first civilian to take the presidency without a majority of the popular vote.

It is such patience and knowledge of the Bolivian political scene. that has characterized Mr. Paz Estenssoro's success in winning the presidency four times.

A forceful figure in Bolivian politics for more than five decades, Mr. Paz Estenssoro is known to supporters and opponents as a brilhant man whose administrations have never quite lived up to the

expectations raised by his intellect. Some diplomats and officials here say he has failed to build a strong party and has never played the role of mentor to develop new political leaders.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro was born into a family of landowners on Oct. 2, 1907, in the southern town of Tarija, where the country's best average, an inch or two shorter and wine is produced. He stayed in the a pound or two lighter than con-resion until he left to study law in temporaries, according to a 1975 region until he left to study law in

His professional career has always been centered on economics, as an adviser or a professor. His political career has been based on the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement, which he founded in 1942 with the departing president, Mr. Siles Zuazo, and the labor lead-

er Juan Lechin. The party was at the forefront of the 1952 revolution, which brought land redistribution, universal suffrage and nationalization of the

major tin mines. By the 1960s, the alliance of the three men had broken up. Mr. Siles Zuzzo, who moved to the left, and Mr. Paz Estenssoro, a conservative, formed splinter groups of the party. Mr. Lechin built one of Latin

Many officials in Bolivia say they believe some of the country's troubles can be ascribed to the rivalries between the three men. It was Mr. Lechin who gave Mr. Siles Znazo his most difficult moments

Mr. Paz Estenssoro returned from exile in Argentina to serve as Bolivia's first president after the was cut short by a military coup.

last exile, he taught history at UCLA and the University of New

At 77, he will be the oldest Latin vilian to ever take office in Bolivia.



A schoolboy in Hiroshima in 1946 bore scars from the blast.

Monitoring the Health Of Hiroshima Survivors

(Continued from Page 1) was diagnosed last year as having a blood-vessel disease. Now he was once again in the hospital. The liver problem had returned. So, too, had the question whether his health

the radiation.

"All this may well not be directly related to the bomb, but I'll proba-bly never know, will I?" Mr. Mina-Bolivia needs to pay for essential moto said. "There seems to be imports. Foreign investment in oil some relationship, but I can't be sure. How can any of us be sure?"
The answer, physicians and biol-

ogists say, is that they cannot Across Japan, thousands of survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki lead normal lives. Yet thousands also endure a broad assortment of serious diseases and minor complaints. Some are clearly bomb-related; others most likely are not. Most conspicuously, men and

than the nonexposed population. Early on, the risk of leukemia was especially great, according to the Radiation Effects Research Foundation in Hiroshima, the principal compiler of statistics. The foundation estimates that in

1950, when its statistical studies hegan, the survivors had absorbed an average of 15 to 20 rads each. The average person receives one-tenth to two-tenths of a rad in a year. Many hibakusha survived at least-100 rads and some endured 400 or more.

Leukemia began to appear after two years, peaking in the early 1950s and staying at a high level for another decade.

At the peak, the leukemia risk mong hibakusha who had absorbed 100 rads was 20 times that of other Japanese. For those exposed to a more typical 15 rads, the risk was three times greater. By the mid-1960s, leukemia rates had lev-

cled off. But bomb victims appeared more likely to develop cancers of the thyroid, breast, lung, colon, urinary tract and stomach. A bonemarrow malignancy, multiple mycloma, had a notably high incidence. Those who had received

200 or more rads ran a fivefold risk. In fairly large percentages, high-dosage victims developed cataracts and chromosomal aberrations in. blood lymphocytes, research foundation figures show.

Children, especially those less than 6 years old, grew up to be, on study in The American Journal of

Perhaps most affected were many of the approximately 4,000 victims who were fetuses and are now nearing a 40th birthday. Some were born mentally retarded or with a small head, or microcephaly.

In other vital areas of health. problems were due to exposure to little has emerged to separate hiba-kusha from other Japanese, in the views of Japanese and American

The most seriously afflicted died at once or within three months: about 130,000 people in Hiroshima and up to 70,000 in Nagasaki. It is estimated that 140,000 oth-

ers died over the next five years; many had shown acute, immediate effects of severe exposure to the bomb: burns, nausea, vomiting bloody discharges, weakness, hair loss and, within a few months, disfiguring excess scar tissue, or ke-

But statistics compiled by the research foundation and by clinics that treat victims in Hiroshima and Napasaki show that since those early days hibakusha have not shown demonstrably higher mortality rates for any disease other than cancer - not for tuberculosis, circulatory ailments, heart failure or illnesses of the central nervous sys-

Even when cancer deaths are inchided in the total, hibakusha life expectancy has proved only slightly tion. Japanese live longer than any other people, with an average life expectancy of 80.2 years for women and 74.5 years for men.

More important for the long run

was the lack of evidence to confirm that atomic bomb radiation produced genetic defects, despite the presence of chromosomal breaks in parents and some of the children.

Children of hibakusha complain that they catch colds that last unusually long. They find they be-come easily fatigued, they say. Statistically, nothing supports a conclusion that these "second-generation" bomb survivors differ significantly from any other Japanese

their age.
"If there was any big surprise, it was the lack of significant genetic defects thus far," said Dr. David G. Hoel, an American who is permaneat director of the research foun-

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

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After a Poor Start, Shuttle Flight Ends in Success

By Sandra Blakeslee

New York Times Service EDWARDS AIR FORCE The mission finally got off, but BASE, California — The U.S. to a harrowing start, on July 29 space shuttle Challenger, which when one of the shuttle's main enlost one of three main engines on its gines shut down after liftoff, the ascent to orbit, has returned safely first time that had happened on an to earth after an eight-day mission that an official called "superbly

Colonel C. Gordon Fullerton of about 50 miles (81 kilometers) shy the U.S. Air Force guided the 108- of its goal of 240 miles above the ton spacecraft to a landing Tues earth. returning a crew of seven men and the largest, most advanced sci-shutdown had been caused by entific instruments ever built for space flight.
On this mission the Challenger

became an orbiting astronomical observatory with more than \$72 million worth of telescopes and other sensitive instruments to study the sun, the stars and distant galax-

Burton Edelson, an associate ad- sor would be used on future shuttle ministrator of the National Aero-flights if the Challenger sensors thin upper atmosphere, allowing nautics and Space Administration, said that some instrument prob lems had seemed "insurmountable

when we started out." "But we met more than 80 per-cent of all science objectives of this cent of all science objectives of this mission," Mr. Edelson said. "We're A Reagan Official Thinks So absolutely delighted. We know we had trouble getting started."
Eugene W. Urban, the chief mission scientist, was the official who

characterized the flight as superb. Everyone has collected tantalizing new data," he said at a briefing. "It's going to take a long time be-fore this data is analyzed and really fully appreciated. We've made some interesting new observations, and some have been very spectacu-

Before the landing one of the astronauts, Loren W. Acton, 48, a solar physicist, thanked engineers on the ground for help in transforming "a fairly anomalous mission" into one that produced "what we trust to be some excellent sci-

The Challenger's flight was delayed for more than two weeks after a problem in the second of the

Mr. Leib complained to Representative Patricia Schröeder, a Demoshuttle's three main engines on July crat of Colorado, about Mr. Sundseth's "gratuitous proselytizing."

Once in orbit, the Challenger's astronauts struggled with a number of balky instruments, including a \$60-million system that was to American manned space flight. The Challenger limped on its track a dime at the distance of two other two engines into an orbit miles. The system did work, but

The crew focused some of the Space agency officials said the (18-meter) payload bay on the sun's corona and outer atmosphere. faulty heat sensors on the engine and others on the cosmic rays, Xthat apparently caused computers rays and infrared radiations from stars and distant galaxies. The solar aboard to turn the engine off pretelescopes allowed astronomers on Jesse Moore, an associate adminthe ground to view the sun with about five times greater accuracy

istrator of the space agency, said that the sensors on the Challenger's failed engine would be inspected and that an improved type of sen-

Is U.S. a 'Christian Nation'?

Washington Post Service

official there had called the United States a "Christian nation." he was

Christopher C. Sundseth, who is a Reagan administration appointee in the Treasury Department, somehow got hold of Mr. Leib's postcard and

sent off a stinging response, calling Mr. Leib an "amazing, pathetic

Mr. Sundseth said he believes he obtained the card from one of four Christian activists who, he said, regularly file Freedom of Information

He said these friends, whom he declined to identify, forward such

"We are indeed, like it or not, a 'Christian nation' as more than 85

letters about Christian questions to him and he sometimes sends respons-

percent of adult Americans consider themselves 'Christians,' "he wrote.

This country was founded by Christians who were escaping the same

"P.S. When you die," Mr. Sundseth added, "you will be giving account

to Jesus Christ, your creator, who happens Himself to be Christian. I

Act requests with agencies for letters on Christian issues.

kind of small-minded tripe you espouse.

WASHINGTON - When Gerald B. Leib of Mountain View, California, wrote to the U.S. Department of Education to complain that an

12 caused the mission to be proved faulty. The next mission is radio telescopes on the ground to Wednesday the names of three fishuttle Discovery.

point telescopes accurate enough to ing laser beams and beams of subonly after days of false starts.

telescopes in the shuttle's 60-foot

The crew also fired the spacecraft's small maneuvering jets to punch temporary holes in Earth's

scheduled to start Aug. 24 with the peer deeper into space. Some of these experiments in the ionosphere are said to be of interest to scientists working on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, a project to determine the feasibility of sendatomic particles through space to destroy intercontinental missiles in

> Despite the 17-day delay in the Challenger's launch, Mr. Moore said the shuttle program could hold pretty well" to its schedule.

Japan's National Space Development Agency announced Chiaki Naito, 33, a cardiosurgeon.

nal candidates who will be trained to board a space shuttle flight with U.S. astronauts in January 1988, The Associated Press reported from Tokyo. One of the three is to

become the first Japanese in space. The Japanese payload specialist is to conduct experiments on metal alloys and life science, including a study of the effect of space motion

sickness on carp. The three candidates, chosen from 533 applicants, are: Takao Doi, 30, a researcher at NASA's Lewis Research Center in Ohio; Mamoru Mori, 37, an assistant professor of nuclear engineering; and

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Kahane Erodes Support of Israel's Likud

From 'Illness' to 'Epidemic': Rabbi's Anti-Arab Extremism Gains Acceptance

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — When Rabbi Meir Kahane was elected to the Knesset, Israel's parliament, a year ago, most political commentators here dismissed him as an "American import" and a "racist lunatic" who would never find a serious following in Israeli society. His election, they said, was "a fluke."

Today, nobody is dismissing Mr. Kahane, who advocates expelling all Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories and turning the country into a purely Jewish state that would be run according to Jewish law. He is the most talked-about politician in Israel, and by all indications his popularity is soaring.

Frightened by Mr. Kahane's rising popularity, the Israeli parliament on July 30 passed by a vote of 66-0 a bill designed to outlaw his party. It bans from parliamentary elections any party that incites people to racism or negates Israel's democratic character.

Mr. Kahane, who did not vote that day because he was ejected from the Knesset for making inflammatory remarks, says he intends to get around the law by having a supporter who is an Arab convert to Judaism run on his party's list for the next parliament.

Political commentators here say the appeal of Mr. Kahane's ideas, especially strong among young voters, has several roots: Arabs and Jews are treated differently under the law in the occupied territories, nationalism has become increasingly acceptable, personal violence between Jews and Arabs has increased, and confidence in the leadership provided by Israel's major parties has weakened.

"Before his election a year ago, Mr. Kahane was just an illness; now he is an epidemic." said Alouph Hareven, associate director of the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation, a private research organization that sponsors education programs to promote tolerance.

"Kahane is beginning to be acceptable in centrist Israeli society," said Gerald Cromer, a professor of criminology at Bar-llan University in Tel Aviv who has been studying Mr. Ka-

Mr. Kahane, who moved to Israel 14 years ago after founding the Jewish Defense League in New York, says he believes his success is based on the mounting fears that Israelis have of Arabs, and on a desire by some Israelis to end

what they call the "Arab problem" once and for tions or permits solely to those businesses which

"I have touched a simple and honest nerve on the part of the people," Mr. Kahane said in soft, measured tones in an interview at his Knesset office. "Not all of these people out on the streets are fools. Obviously, when parents come to me and say that they are afraid to let their children

play in the streets, something is bothering them. "I have spoken about this for the last 14 years. I have not changed. It is the situation that has changed. Everything in Israel has a time, and this is an idea whose time has come."

All the major political pollsters in Israel agree that if national elections were held now, Mr. Kahane's party — which holds only one of the 120 seats in parliament — would increase its representation to five or six seats, virtually all at the expense of the rightist Likud bloc. Such a showing would make it the biggest religious

The increase in rightwing nationalist ideology under Begin, laid the groundwork for Kahane.'

> —Alouph Hareven Associate director of the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation.

party and almost irresistible as a coalition partner for any rightist government.

On the municipal level, supporters of Mr.
Kahane already have broken through into a governing coalition. On June 25 two members of his Kach Party were elected to the nine-member city council in the Jewish settlement of Kiryat

Arba. outside Hebron, on the occupied West

In order to put together a ruling coalition, the settlement leader, Shalom Wach, agreed on July 19 to sign an accord with the two Kach representatives in which it was stipulated that the "local council will take action to immediately dismiss all Arab laborers employed by the local council, as well as Arab workers in other institutions in the town and will award recommenda

omise to employ only Jews and which do not establish joint enterprises with Arabs."

The coalition agreement also suggested, at Mr. Kahane's insistence, that driving be banned on the Sabbath.

On July 30 Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir declared the coalition agreement "null and void" because "it discriminates on the basis of racist considerations." Nonetheless, the Kirvat Arba councilmen vowed to carry it out.

Israeli analysts attribute Mr. Kahane's suc-

cess partly to the fact that the generation now coming of voting age was born after Israel occupied the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the 1967 war.

"Since the 1967 war Israel has been a state with a double message," said Mr. Hareven, a retired senior military officer. "Children born since 1967 don't know what the border is between Israel and the occupied territories. For them all Arabs are the same. And for them part of Israel is democratic and part is not. Four and a quarter million Israelis live in a democracy and 1.25 million Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip live under military rule. They don't have elections. They don't have the right to organize politically. They are ruled by military

The call to oust the Arabs from Israel, Mr. Hareven noted, no longer strikes many Israeli youngsters as shocking, given the differences in treatment they have observed in daily life for the last 18 years.

"I have said it a million times," Mr. Kahane explained, "Western democracy as we know it is incompatible with Zionism. Zionism came into being to create a Jewish state. Zionism declares that there is going to be a Jewish state with a majority of Jews come what may. Democracy says, No, if the Arabs are the majority then they have the right to decide their own fate.' So Zionism and democracy are at odds. I say clearly that I stand with Zionism. I want a Jewish state, not a Hebrew-speaking Portugal."

Moreover, the analysts say, the ground was repared for Mr. Kahane by the rightist Likud overnment of Prime Minister Menachem Begin

"The increase in right-wing nationalist ideology under Begin, which gave primacy to one's nation over another, which limited the Arabs' rights in the West Bank compared to the Jews' rights, only laid the groundwork for Kahane."



Rabbi Meir Kahane addressing the crowd at a rally in Jerusalem.

said Mr. Hareven. "Kahanism is the ultranationalist logic played out to its final conclu-

A third factor that the commentators say they believe has contributed to the rise of Mr. Kahane is an increase in personal violence between Jews and Arabs inside Israel. After the Israeli Army crushed the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon and left it incapable of launching cross-border raids, Palestinian at-

tacks on Israel took on a new form. Apparently acting in most cases on their own initiative and using crude homemade weapons or pistols stolen from Israelis, Arabs living inside Israel and the occupied territories in the last two years have been blamed for killing 13 Jews.

As a result, the Arab-Israeli conflict seems to have become more personalized, making individual Arabs much more frightening to individnal Israelis. It is in this new atmosphere that Mr. Kahane's simple solution — to get rid of the Arabs - found its audience.

What Mr. Kahane has done, according to Aviezer Ravitzky, professor of Jewish philosophy at the Hebrew University and a leader of the religious peace movement, is to create an Begin is around I am not going to get elected,"

Arabs and to want to rid the country of them.

Mr. Kahane says he is only articulating what is at the back of the minds of many Israelis.
"My message is clear," he said. "I don't say

we have to do something about the Arabs. I say good chance." we have a problem and here's my answer. Throw them our. You can think that it is a in July a year ago, he is no longer a fringe terrible thing, but at least it is a clear answer. I say we did not come out of exile to have our speaks in the Knesset and sends out his literature. soldiers afraid, our women afraid, our children afraid. We left that in the ghetto."

A fourth factor that Israeli analysts say has pushed Mr. Kahane to the forefront is what they describe as a leadership vacuum in Israel, particularly obvious on the right since Mr. Begin's

"Shamir never replaced Begin as the super father, the strong figure, so Mr. Kahane did," said Mr. Ravitzky. Yitzhak Shamir succeeded Mr. Begin as a Likud prime minister and now is

ideological justification for Israelis' fears of Ar- said Mr. Kahane. "Every time I would speak in abs by telling Israelis it is all right to be afraid of the previous elections, people would say to me, If I had two votes, you would get the second." But people only have one vote, and I could not beat Begin. He was a legend. When he left the scene I said this is the first time we really have a

Since Mr. Kahane won his seat in parliament ture on Knesset stationery under a government seal. The underlying message is that his views are within the range of those legitimate to ex-press in a democracy, Israeli analysts said.

One recent afternoon, as Mr. Kahane was One recent attendon, as Mr. Adamic was talking to a reporter in the hallway of parliament, a group of Israeli Army officers in training walked by on a tour. The last half of the line recognized Mr. Kahane and raised their fists in solidarity, shouting, "Kahane, Kahane." A broad grin crossed the rabbi's face, and he responded by shaking his fists aloft.



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> Herald Eribune NTELEVENT 85



A UNIQUE SYMPOSIUM



5 Nations Dominate the Investors in South Africa for a total investment of \$9.3 bil- Fund said that in 1984 South Afri-(Continued from Page 1)

published by the Georgetown Uni-published by the Georgetown Uni-while figures vary, "the trend ternational Studies.

The Institute for European Economic Studies in London calculated a higher figure, saying that 250,000 jobs would be lost in Britain as a result of sanctions. UNITED STATES

The United States is the second largest investor in South Africa, with between 18 and 20 percent of total direct investment in the country, according to a number of different reports.

South Africa accounts for about percent of total U.S. foreign investment, according to the Investor Responsibility Research Center in Washington, which describes itself as a nonprofit research body on issues of corporate and social re-

When direct and indirect investment are considered, the United States has about \$13.78 billion invested in South Africa, according to a July 5 article in the Christian Science Monitor, which said it obtained the figure from the U.S. Em-

The U.S. State Department said, however, that the figure for 1983 was \$2.3 billion in direct investment and \$7 billion in portfolios,

seems to be toward a decline in U.S. investment by businesses," said Mr. Chettle of the South Africa Foundation, an agency based in Washington representing South African busines

"The big U.S. companies I've talked to have told me without exception that they will remain in South Africa, but the smaller companies seem to think the harassment is not worth the candle," he

U.S. direct investment in South
Africa has gone from \$490 million
in 1966 to a peak of \$2.6 billion in
1981, to \$2.3 billion at the end of

United States has been South Africa's largest trading partner. South African exports to the
United States were worth \$1.45 bil-United States were worth \$1.45 bil-Pending U.S. legislation would impose a ban on the import of gold krugerrands and halt new U.S. bank loans to South Africa.

> WEST GERMANY West Germany makes up about

10 percent of total foreign invest-ment in South Africa. West Germany's direct invest-ment in South Africa in 1983 was \$1.4 billion, according to the South

African Embassy in London. Investment by West German-based companies jumped about 30 tion in London reported that in percent in 1983, mainly because of 1982 total Swiss investment in increased investment in the automobile industry, according to the report done by UN Commission on

Transnational Corporations. 1984 was \$99.9 million, down from has The International Monetary \$140 million in 1983 and \$148 mil-sure.

can exports to West Germany were \$676 million and its imports were \$2.3 billion. West Germany was South Africa's fifth largest customer, behind the United States, Ja-

pan, Switzerland and Britain The result of economic sanctions would be the loss of 130,000 jobs in West Germany, according to the Institute of European Economic Studies in London. FRANCE

In 1984, total Frenci vestment there was \$1.66 billion

and represented 10 percent of total lion last year, and imports from the United States totaled \$2.37 billion.

Two weeks ago, the French gov Two weeks ago, the French gov-ernment announced it was freezing new investment in South Africa.

The French ambassador to South Africa has been recalled.

In the trade sector, South Africa exports to France in 1984 totaled \$385 million, and its imports from France came to \$568 million. SWITZERLAND Experts estimate that about 5

percent of total direct investment in South Africa is Swiss. The South Africa Trade Associa-South Africa was \$1.34 billion.

CANADA Canada's direct investment in Africa, and the Dutch parliament 1984 was \$99.9 million, down from has been debating a similar mea-

don (DI) 961 DISA.

OTHERS banned new investment in South

"I have the young people," Mr. Kahane said. "That's for sure. They're mine."

lion in 1982, according to Clifford Garrard, political counselor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. The Canadian share of total foreign investment in South Africa

was I percent, he said, noting that the trend seems to be toward a decline in investment. "I think all the unrest in South Africa is a major determining fac-tor," he said. "It's a deterrent to

Mr. Garrard said Canada did France is said to make up be-tween 5 and 10 percent of total vesting in South Africa the support foreign investment in South Africa.

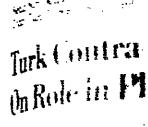
JAPAN Official Japanese policy prohib direct investment, according to the its direct investment in South Africa, but it does not prohibit Japanese companies from establishin subsidiaries there.

Mr. St. Jorre wrote: "By the early 1970s, all of Japan's major trading companies had established outlets in South Africa and many of its car, motorcycle, tire and electronic manufacturers had franchised local companies to assemble their products. All of the franchises are South African-owned and managed

South Africa exported \$1.3 billion to Japan and imported \$1.9 billion in 1984, according to the

Denmark and Sweden have

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Ankara Says Bulgaria Forces Its Turks to Change Names

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service ANKARA - Scrior Turkish officials assert that Bulgaria has killed at least 1,000 ethnic Turks and imprisoned several thousand in a campaign to force them to adopt Bulgarian names.

Officials said that areas inhabited by ethnic Turks, who total about 800,000, or 8.5 percent of Bulgaria's population, remain sealed off.

ethnic Turks as immigrants. No reply has been received to a letter that President Kenan Evren of Turkey sent early this year to Todor try official said last week. Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader.

The actions have renewed tension between the two neighbors. Bulgaria, an ally of the Soviet Union, lived five centuries under



Sedat Sirri Kadem testified he was not in Rome when Pope John Paul II was shot, contradicting Mehmet Ali Agea.

Turk Contradicts Agca On Role in Plot on Pope

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service ROME - A Turkish leftist who Mehmet Ali Agea has said was with him in St. Peter's Square on the day he shot Pope John Paul II in 1981 has testified that he last saw Mr. Asca in 1979 in Turkey, and that he

had never traveled outside Turkey

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before this week. The testimony came Tuesday in the trial of eight men, including Mr. Agea, who are accused of conspiring to assassinate the pope. The focus of the testimony by Mr. Agea, the prosecution's main witness, is that the plot was abetted by

the Soviet Union through Bulgaria. In pretrial testimony, he told Italian investigators that the Turk, Sedat Sizri Kadem, who is from Malatya, Mr. Agca's hometown, had taken him to Gaziantep, on the Syrian border, en route to a Palestinian guerilla training camp in the summer of 1977, and introduced Tore, another Turk.

But Mr. Kadem, who described. himself as a student and occasional carpet merchant, said he had told the Turkish police after the shooting of the pope that "Agca was telling lies" about the trip to a Palestiman camp and that he knew Mr. Tore "only from newspaper

Yalcin Ozbey, a Turkish rightist now serving a jail sentence in West Germany on a drug charge, said been classmates and he described later that Mr. Kadem had accompanied Mr. Agea to St. Peter's who had "mental deficits." As an Square on the day of the shooting.

After first denying this, Mr. been Mr. Agea's delight as a youth in hearing stories about the Nazi

Asked by Chief Judge Severino At that point, Mr. Agea leaped Santiapichi whether he had ever to his feet and shouted, "Political

By Phil Gailey New York Times Service

cal dispute has disrupted a meeting of the nation's governors, with

Democrats forcing Republicans to withdraw a fund-raising letter signed by President Ronald Rea-

gan that one governor described as "a pack of lies."

After three hours of negotiations

Tuesday that delayed the close of

the annual convention of the Na-

tional Governors Association, Re-

publicans agreed to cancel a second

mailing of the letter in which Mr.

Reagan accused Democratic gover-

nors of blocking his efforts to bal-

Governor Richard L. Thorn-

burgh of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Republican Governors Asso-

ciation, read a statement that said,

in part. "The letter was not intend-

is serious thought of creating one or

fending students would be sent to

have their political ideas changed.

Alternatively, students might re-

main free but be required to attend

Government officials depict the

sources here.

BOISE, Idaho - A bitter politi-

until today." He added that he had never been outside Turkey before his appearance in Rome on Tues-Mr. Kadem, 30, lives in Istanbul.

He volunteered to testify after Mr. Agea began accusing him of direct complicity in the shooting.

The other Turks who Mr. Agea

says were with him are Oral Celik. who is being tried in absentia, and Omer Ay, who is serving a life sen-tence in Turkey for murder.

The court, which is trying three Bulgarians and five Turks in the conspiracy case, is meeting in spe-cial session 'this week, after adjourning in July until mid-Septem-

Earlier, Mr. Agea identified Mr. Kadem in photographs taken by tourists on the day of the shooting. When Judge Santiapichi asked Mr. Kadem on Tuesday whether he knew the man pointed out in the photographs, Mr. Kadem, smiling thinly, replied: "That is not me,

Mr. Kadem described himself as a political activist in the Revolutionary Youth, a militant arm of the Turkish People's Liberation Movement. He said he had been detained numerous times in the late 1970s by the Turkish police and was acquitted in 1984 on charges of possessing more than four kilograms (8.8 pounds) of drugs.

He said he and Mr. Agea had campaign to exterminate the Jews.

obtained a passport to travel power cannot have recourse to huabroad, Mr. Kadem replied, "No, man psychology!"

Reagan Letter Splits U.S. Governors

or record of any particular Demo-

cratic governor and we obviously don't believe we should do so."

Later, Governor Charles S.

Robb, a Democrat of Virginia, said that Mr. Thornburgh's statement

bipartisan process" of the gover-

nors' association.

"represents a clear victory for the

The Republican Governors As-

and gave us the president's signa-

Bulgaria has rejected Turkish re- Ottoman Empire rule, which even quests for talks on the problem, as in casual conversations in Sofia is well as an offer to accept Bulgaria's described as "the Turkish yoke." There can be no good-neigh-

borly relations for the foresecable future," a Turkish Foreign Minis-According to Turkish accounts.

corroborated by Western embas-sies in Solia, Bulgarian policemen and troops forced entire villages at a time to fill out or sign forms requesting that their Turkish names, mainly of Moslem origin, be changed to Bulgarian names, which are Slavic and often drawn from the names of Christian saints.

In many instances the Turks resisted. Although the Turkish anthorities say they have lists of names of people killed or arrested, they declined to make them public, citing a need to protect prisoners or families of the dead or detained. Belene, a camp on a Danube island,

Last month, Bulgaria implicitly acknowledged that the name changes had been meeting resis-tance. Stoyan Stoyanov, party lead-er of the Khaskovo District, said in speech that some ethnic Turks had not yet matured enough politically to accept new names.

As reported in a local newspa per, Mr. Stoyanov said there had been "sporadic instances of antisocial meetings," an apparent euphemism for protests. He said they had been the work of people favoring outdated traditions, such as re-ligious burials, circumcision and ttendance at mosques.

Mr. Stoyanov said such people should be subjected to political and atheistic education to strengthen their Bulgarian identity.

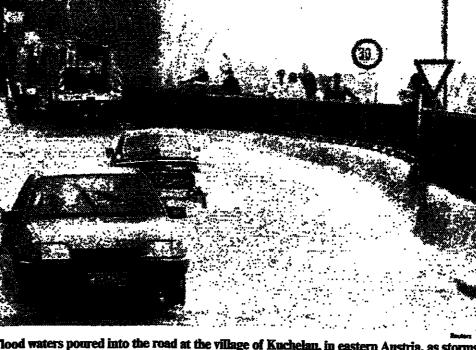
Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and a member of the Politburo, said in a speech in March, after Turkey had offered to accept ethnic Turks as immigrants, that those who wanted to go to Turkey would be forcibly resettled within Bulgaria. As reported by the newspaper Slivensko Delo of Sliven, Mr. Todorov said: "Those who want to leave their

villages to go to Turkey, we will move them within three or four

Turks to visit relatives in Turkey this year. Thousands were allowed to come last year.

Western Europe are no longer per-mitted to leave the main highway to officials said. visit Torkish villages.

On the mainland, two fire-



Flood waters poured into the road at the village of Kuchelau, in eastern Austria, as storms and high winds lashed Europe from Italy to Denmark at the peak of the vacation season.

Storms and Fires Hit Vacation Areas In Europe; More Than 20 Are Killed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches VIENNA - Storms packing high winds, heavy rain and ever snow have swept Europe from Italy to Denmark this week, causing more than 20 deaths during the neak summer vacation season.

At least 10 persons were killed as storms and torrential rains hit western Austria. Rainfalls continued Wednesday, prompting widespread flooding.

In Italy, the authorities said that six bodies were recovered after a wave of bad weather and brush fires hit the country on Tuesday, bringing the total death toll to nine. Meanwhile, heavy snow fell in the Italian Alps.

Along the Mediterranean coast of France, high waves whipped up by the wind flooded beach campsites, killing a young woman and injuring 12 other persons.

Violent storms at sea sent the hours. But they will be moved not waves into the Rhône River delta to Turkey but to other parts of region, which is filled with thou-Bulgaria, where they will live in sands of campers at the height of peace and tranquillity." the summer. Witnesses said the The Turkish officials said that waves reached heights of eight feet Bulgaria had permitted no ethnic (2.4 meters) as they broke along six miles (10 kilometers) of the Camargue coast late Monday night and early Tuesday.

Similarly, Turkish truck drivers On the French Mediterranean is-who cross Bulgaria on their way to land of Corsica, three major forest On the French Mediterranean is-

alone, seven persons died Tuesday in weather-related accidents, in

fighters died bartling a blaze north chuding four West Germans whose of Saint Tropez

This rash of fires, propelled by a strong northerly mistral wind, came less than a week after a fire in the hills above Cannes claimed the ives of five liremen.

The harsh weather also hit skiers and climbers in the French Alps, where rescue teams were searching for two climbers missing since Tuesday. High winds prevented helicopters from joining the search, officials said.

Tracked vehicles rescued about 500 summer skiers trapped by gales on the 11,000-foot-high (3,500-meter-high) Jandri glacier in Savoy on

Fires destroyed several thousand acres of woods in various regions of Spain, forcing the evacuation of several villages but causing no injuries. Dense ash clouds darkened the sky over the Mediterranean resorts of Castellón and Benicasim.

On the Danish island of Lacsoe, between Denmark and Sweden, birds soiled by an oil spill were shot by the hundreds, and experts said as many as 20,000 birds might die, Wind had aggravated the spill of fuel oil from a West German tank-

Jan of Bremen, that struck a ighthouse during the weekend. But Austria was the worst hit. In the western Tyrol province

car plunged into a swollen moun-tain creek.

Two people, including a rescue worker, died in Salzburg province and one person in Upper Austria. As the rains spread to the East, the Danube and its tributaries rose to flood levels, overflowing farmland and houses in low-lying areas. A flood alert was announced in several areas, including at Klosternenburg, six miles north of Vienna.

In Italy, fires fanned by the wind near the village of Marina di Campo on the the island of Elba surrounded and trapped a group of young vacationers, killing three and seriously burning two others. In southern Italy, two swimmers

winds and two others were missing in the Ionian Sea. A man was killed by lightning in the Tuscan hills outside Florence, mains. The majority of their chil-while a hydroelectric worker was dren and grandchildren live in af-

swept to his death by swiftly rising fluent suburbs. waters in northern Italy. The dry, gusty sirocco wind from North Africa stirred up clouds of dust near Rome as well as sparking fires from Foggia, 225 miles south-

east of Rome to outside Florence, 141 miles to the north. On the island of Elba, west of the

(AP, UPI, Reuters) Board of Deputies.

'Mass Defections' Alarm U.K. Jewish Community Study Shows Numbers Are Shrinking; **Drop in Religious Marriages Blamed**

By Alan Elsner

LONDON - Leaders in Britain's Jewish community are larmed about a wave of secularization that is bringing about "mass defections" from Judaism of thousands of young people.

A study conducted by the demo-

graphic unit of the Board of Deputies of British Jews said the Jewish community shrank by about 21 percent in the past two decades to an estimated 337,000. The report said four factors con-

tributed to the decline: • Deaths among an aging popu-

· A low birth rate,

 Emigration. Intermarriage and assimila-

The decline in religious marriages among Jews was faster and eper than in the general popula-

tion," the survey discovered.
"Since the synagogue-married population is the main source of recruitment for the community and the main resource for all communal activities, political, cultural, social and charitable, as well as religious,

this is a serious problem," the report said. Lionel Kopelowitz, newly elect-

ed president of the Board of Deouties, attributed the decline to the comfortable life enjoyed by most British Jews.

"In the past, we had to fight for the right to be equal," he said. "Now our major concern is how to be equal but different."

They say that one in three young people marries outside the community. It's catastrophic. Only by educating our children about their heritage can we stem the flow," said Mr. Kopelowitz. Most British Jews emigrated

from Czarist Russia at the end of the 19th century. They lived in drowned in waves whipped up by slums in London's East End, but their culture was vibrant, highly political and fervently Jewish. Today little of that culture re-

> They have gained prominence in virtually every sphere of British life from business to politics and the arts, but many have lost or renounced their Jewish identity in the

"There must be 150,000 Jews on Italian mainland, a fire killed two persons—one a teen-age boy who Jewish life," said the parliamentariapparently rode his motorscooter an of the Labor Party, Greville Janner, who is past president of the

The British Jewish community still controls impressive financial resources and can wield considerable political clout.

"It's one of the best-organized communities in world Jewry," said Shimon Cohen, director of the Of-fice of the Chief Rabbi.

"It runs a kind of mini-welfare state, providing for the old, blind, deaf and handicapped, organizing cultural activities for all ages and for every conceivable shade of political and religious opinion,"

The powerhouse of British Jewry is generally acknowledged to be the Is generally acknowledged to be the Joint Israel Appeal, a group that raises the equivalent of \$56 million annually for Israel.

But the events of recent years,

specially the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, have limited the traditional loyalty to Israel. Mr. Cohen acknowledged that the war in Lebanon has hurt "a great deal."

One sign of the weakening attraction of Israel is a growing debate within the community on whether some of the money raised by the appeal ought to stay in Brit-

"Even the businessmen now realize that raising money for Israel is not enough and that without education, the future of the community is threatened," Mr. Cohen said, adding that several leaders of the appeal had formed an organization to promote more Jewish schools.

Thirty-five percent of the Jewish children attend religious day schools. With two new secondary schools planned for London by 1988, the number is expected to

"The key question, which will determine our future as a community, is whether our efforts today in Jewish education will pay off tomorrow," Mr. Kopelowitz said.
"If a person who has knowledge

of Judaism rejects it, I would view that as a matter of regret," he said. But what would bother me deeply would be for people to leave Judaism without ever having had the chance to find out what they were abandoning."

43 Arrested in Drug Scheme The Associated Press

ATLANTA --- Forty-three persons, including 12 doctors and 13 pharmacists, were charged Tuesday in an alleged scheme to obtain prescription drugs at discount prices and resell them, sometimes under false labels, federal officials said. Drugs valued at \$620,000 were

Russia Spurns U.S. Offer To Observe Nuclear Test

spurning President Ronald Reagan's invitation to observe an unlerground nuclear test in Nevada, urged the United States on that the Soviet Union would halt Wednesday to adopt a "responsinuclear tests after Aug. 6, the annible" approach to nuclear experi-

In an editorial, the Communist

Party newspaper, Pravda, dismissed the U.S. invitation as a publicity gimmick.

They want nothing less than that the Soviet Union, which uni-

laterally stopped nuclear explosions, bless American nuclear

MOSCOW - The Soviet Union, ers to the Nevada testing ground," the paper said. Mikhail S. Gorhachev, the Rus-

sian leader, announced last month versary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. He said it would observe the unilateral test ban until Jan. 1, 1986.

Pravda said, "The United States shows once again that it is not seeking to discuss in a businesslike and concrete way and, most important, to resolve practically, the issues re-lated to the nuclear arms limita-

Pravda dismissed arguments that an agreement on verification of a test ban must be signed before Washington would stop testing.

"It is clear, even to a layman that a nuclear blast is not a child's cracker and one cannot miss it of fail to hear it," Pravda said. Verification and control, it said, were not

Compliance "can be undoubtedly ensured with the help of existing national technical means of con-

trol," it said.
"They in Washington continue to stick stubbornly to the course toward continuing the race of arnents, building up nuclear arsenals and perfecting nuclear weap ons," the newspaper said.
It said the United States "should

realize the risks which accompany the continuation of the militarist



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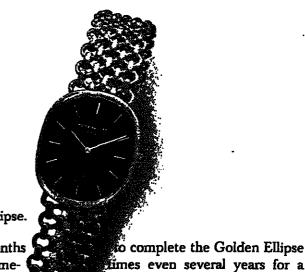
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right down to the dial, the winding crown, the strap buckle, and the spring bars that hold the strap to the watch. In automatic Patek Philippes, even the winding rotors are of solid gold, since the additional weight increases the winding

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Philippe appreciates in value because the scarcity of such quality is grow-

Thus, if you are aiming for perfection you need patience. Perseverance too. And perhaps a streak of the stubbornness required to achieve the best things in life. But isn't it this that relates Patek Philippe watches to their owners?

Which makes one think ... why not invest in a Patek Philippe?



Write for colologue to. Patek Phikope S.A. 4" rue du Prône CH-1211 Geneva ? FOR MASTERS OF THEIR TIME

MANUAL STATE OF THE STATE OF TH AME TECHNICAM FILE SEE Seoul May Re-educate Demonstrators DOMANA ANSTERNA 1 1380 TOMOS charging students under stringent national security and anti-Commu-By John Burgess Washington Post Service

proposed "campus stabilization President Chun Doo Hwan, a for-

law as a humane alternative to mer army general.

SEOUL - The South Korean nist laws, which provide for heavy government is considering passing a law to provide for the political re-South Korean officials often see the country's student movement in education of radical students involved in anti-government protests, according to Korean and Western ing their lives" after being seduced by false ideas. The main purpose is to prevent The precise form the law would

take remains unclear. But according the growth of left-leaning ideolosaid Kim Si Bok, a spokesman ing to one Western diplomat, there ing to one Western diplomat, there ing to one Western diplomat, there is no the Ministry of Education, "and for the Ministry of Education, "and more special camps to which of- to set up a system to turn back their way of thinking to a safer side." The law, now being debated inside the government and ruling Democratic Justice Party, comes in

response to escalating demonstra-

tions against the government of

ever. In the National Assembly it is certain to raise strong protests from opposition parties. It also is said to be opposed in some normally progovernment circles.

cation concept.

By most accounts, only a small fraction of South Korea's 900,000 college and university students are taking part in the protests. Still. government figures show that 1,792 student rallies were held in the first six months of this year.

Mr. Reagan also said in the letter that Democratic governors had wiped out the benefits of federal income tax cuts by raising state "Clearly," the letter continued, "the huge majority of Democratic

governors represent the last unchallenged stronghold of the liberal tax-and-spend philosophy that sociation sent out 120,000 copies of the fund-raising letter early last month and, before Tuesday's development, planned to mail 80,000 more this month, according to Tim Crawford, the group's finance director. Mr. Crawford said that the Treatened to undermine the bipartics.

White House had "O.K.'d the letter tisan tradition and harmony of the governors' association. The convention's host governor,

In the letter, Mr. Reagan assert- John V. Evans of Idaho, said the ed that Democratic governors had letter contained "a pack of lies" "teamed up with other liberal that Mr. Reagan "is trying to make ed to unfairly - and I repeat, un- Democratic leaders to block our believable."

Its adoption is not assured, how-

The proposal for re-education is highly sensitive in Seoul, due in part to the concept's association with Communist systems, South Korea's closely regulated press has reported that a new campus law is being considered but it has said nothing directly about the re-edu-

Herald The Cribune & Cribune & Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Let García Pass the Word

local politicians on the rich creditors in ers try to play it philosophically in their parlors, maintaining that patience, quiet negotiation and a touch of economic orthodoxy can cure all financial ills. But the public, in both north and south, reacts uneasily. The struggling citizens of the indebted countries wonder confusedly why poverty and hyperinflation persist whether their rulers are imposed by the military or elected at the ballot box. Elsewhere, depositors large and small wonder how safe their money is in banks that lend it out abroad.

The leaders of the indebted countries, and the bankers and governments to whom the debt is owed, must be judged by their deeds, not their words. Led by Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, Third World governments have taken important action to try to get inflation and debt under control, with help from the IMF and flanking moves by the international banking system to reduce their more immediate obligations. Inevitably, the hardships resulting from the past provoke hard words against an international monetary system alleged to be only to the benefit of the rich. This system insists on reasonable sanctity of contract - in this case the contract between borrower and lender.

More hard words are in the pipeline, because more hardships are. Debt problems for which no quick and easy solutions are in sight are still welling up — in Egypt and Nigeria, for example, where falling oil prices are exacerbating an already painful situa-tion, and in Israel, where the fog of war and internal political dispute push financial prudence well down the scale of values.

Peru has now entered the disputed arena with all the charisma of its new 36-year-old president. Alan García Pérez's decision to

The Third World's debt crisis will echo limit debt servicing to 10 percent of Peru's round the planet for years. In Latin America export earnings over the next year is the and elsewhere, television relays attacks by nearest that any country has recently come to unilateral repudiation. At the same time, general and the International Monetary Mr. Garcia asserted Peru's intention eventu-Fund in particular. The international bank- ally to honor all its obligations, turning his back on the siren calls from Fidel Castro, who wants all Latin American debtors to renege and sign up as outposts of the Soviet Union (which doesn't believe in default). Equally interesting, Mr. García promised a program of economic reform that would be applied without the intervention of the IMF. Mr. Garcia, too, must be judged by his

eventual actions, not his present words. A young president must be allowed exuberant statements for home consumption, just like the elderly presidents. When it comes to devising stabilization programs, he might be as capable as the IMF staff. His unilateral pear-repudiation of immediate debt may be less wise: For years to come Peru is going to depend on foreign capital, mainly from the private market, and his inaugural address will not help here. Perhaps one should not worry too much. In a year or so he may find scope for statesmanlike re-entry into good relationships with the IMF and the banks.

But deep down, in the messages from Peru and other debtors, a fallacy cries out for correction. Is it true that the IMF -- supposedly the tool of rich governments and their hard-faced bankers - is unnecessarily imposing deflationary conditions on the poor? The argument is suspect.

What a country can spend to support jobs and living standards depends on what it can produce and borrow. Letting inflation rip will encourage neither, because it discourages productive investment, savings at home and capital from abroad. This should be the message to Mr. Garcia, and from him to his friends in the developing world. The rich can help the poor in many ways - but only if they help themselves.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Greenback in Hock

The exchange rate of the U.S. dollar has seems to have weakened marginally. That seem declining at a dignified and tolerable slight cooling of ardor is faithfully reflected in the daily movements of the exchange rates. been declining at a dignified and tolerable pace for about five months. So far it is down a little more than 10 percent from the peak in early March. That means it still needs to come down another 25 percent or so to reach the dollar's actual value in terms of the goods that Americans export and import.

If the rate comes down too slowly, the overpriced dollar will continue to generate tremendous trade deficits and, in Congress, protectionist legislation. If it comes down too fast it will create a surge of inflation as imports suddenly become more expensive; and that would be followed by sharply rising interest rates. The past half year's decline seems to have been at just about the right pace - fast enough to show visible improvement, but without malign side effects. The question is

whether it is going to keep going that way. Exchange rates are now being set in the minute-to-minute trading among banks and brokers that deal in foreign currencies. Since last winter, foreigners have become a little less prominent reason is that interest rates in America have been falling, making investment slightly less inviting. Another is that these debtor nation, and debtors have to realize that slightly less inviting. Another is that these foreign investors already hold enormous numbers of dollars, and their eagerness to keep adding to those holdings at last year's rate

Americans need about \$2 billion a week in credit from foreigners to finance their trade deficit. The foreigners are making Americans pay a little more for their money as the dollar keeps declining a little at a time, from week to week. It has all been very orderly and screne.

So why worry? Because the next step in this process is always unpredictable. If the economy begins to grow faster this autumn, as the Reagan administration expects, corporate profits will improve and interest rates will rise. That could reverse the trend in the foreign exchange markets, sending the dollar higher and foreshadowing still wider trade deficits and still more vehement political reactions against imports. That is the nature of the emma in which America now finds itself.

The real point of vulnerability is the weekly \$2 billion of foreign lending that the United States must have, regardless of cost, to finance its trade deficit. As long as it needs that money, its economy will operate subject to terms their debts always mean a certain unwelcome loss of control over their affairs.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

He Needn't Have Waited

The tiny skin cancer that President Reagan disclosed on Monday, although it comes after his colon cancer operation, appears wholly coincidental. Cancers of this sort present no great risk, at least no medical risk. But the White House plainly fears risk of a different kind. Spokesmen have been uninformative, even truculent on the subject, and thus the president's news conference offered an unusual biopsy of the political moment.

It is easy to imagine Reagan aides debating beforehand the wisest way to practice political damage control on the health issue. Should a spokesman volunteer the information about the skin cancer on the president's nose? Probably not. It would better demonstrate that the problem is truly minor if the president were to say so in person. All right, but should he volunteer the information? Probably not. It would very likely attract less attention if the

president waited for a reporter to ask about his health. And wait is just what Mr. Reagan did. The minutes and the questions passed on Monday without a word about the president's health — until at last someone asked him about it and his relief showed: "Well, I'm glad that you finally got around to that subject and asked that question. I was worrying."

For anyone concerned about Mr. Reagan's health, that comment offered reassurance. When the president is more worried about public relations than health, it says something positive about his health. But it also says something negative about his public relations.

Mr. Reagan is 74, and it would be a miracle if he escaped all the infirmities of old age. These need not be disabling, but only a policy of forthrightness will maintain confidence that his capacities remain unimpaired.

-- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR AUG. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Party's Over at the Brewery heimer and Schwartz's brewery who have seen firemen and policemen in full uniform running into the hop-devouring pavilion at all hours and who have been patiently awaiting signs of smoke or flames or the noise of a riot. If some save the brewery, the fire would still be smouldering. But the Mayor got suspicious and diinvestigate, and as a result fourteen policemen

and ten firemen who have been in the habit of

irrigating their interiors will have a chance in

witness stand in an effort to save their jobs.

1935: The Case Against Protesting NEW YORK — Everything will be made clear parts of the now to those residents in the vicinity of Bern-world," writes Walter Lippmann, "have raised world," writes Walter Lippmann, "have raised the question of what the United States is to do in defense of its ideals. Russia, Germany and Mexico are engaged in religious persecution. Parallel with these denials of religious freedom, there are breaches of international treapatriot with fatty degeneration of the fountain ties. The feeling exists that the United States pen had not written to Mayor Gaynor commending the "brave boys" for their efforts to thority. The question involved in official prosave the brewery, the fire would still be smoultest is whether it does good or harm. The most seasoned observers think that the chief effect rected his Police and Fire Commissioners to of official protest is to undermine the position of the liberal opposition in the persecuting countries. The fact that they are liberal makes them suspect to the dominant mob, and, when the immediate future to put their thirsts on the foreign governments support their opposition,

they are not strengthened but weakened."

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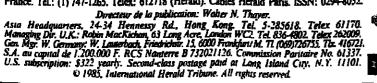
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WASHINGTON — On Aug 27 the 126 nations that are party to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons will gather in Geneva to review what arms control has or, more to the point, has not achieved to date. At stake will be the future of multilateral efforts to constrain nuclear weapons and keep local wars from becoming global confrontations.

The review conference is likely to be contentious. The 1970 treaty is an inherently lopsided document, under which only the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China are permitted to possess nuclear weapons. In return for this restraint by the nonnuclear parties, the nuclear weapons states have pledged under Article 6 to pursue good-faith negotiations leading to disarmament. Nothing could be more damaging to the nonproliferation regime than for the nuclear weapons states to assume an air of complacency — as if their pale efforts to reduce nuclear arms should satisfy the rest of the world that they

had lived up to their end of the bargain.

At the second of the five-year treaty review conferences, in 1980, the failure of the weapons states to live up to their disarmament pledge made agreement on a final document impossible. Since then the United States has broken off negotiations with the Soviet Union and Britain on a comprehensive test ban treaty, which most non-weapons states see as the key step to fulfilling the obligations of Article 6. The Soviet delegations walked away from strategic and theater nuclear arms negotiations, then returned with a prickly attitude. And the Reagan administration's emphasis on the Strategic Defense Initia-

tive has added fuel to an already intense Soviet-

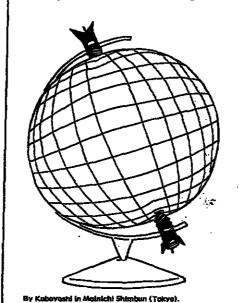
U.S. arms competition in outer space. If these

trends are not reversed soon, the nonprolifera-

tion treaty may not survive past 1995, when its signatories must decide whether to renew it. The alternatives are frightening. Experts estimate that by the year 2000 more than 30 comtries will have the capability to build nuclear weapons. The detonation of a single nuclear weapon in a volatile region, such as the Middle East or South Asia, could spark a global holo-caust. Meanwhile, the development of nuclear capabilities by ever more countries clouds the international climate, raises the stakes in region-al disputes and further unravels the postwar system of norms and institutions that has pre-

vented small conflicts from escalating.

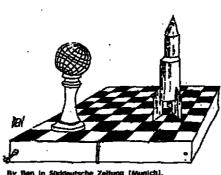
A report issued last June by the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. provides a series of recommendations for U.S. policy that would help reassure the world that the United States is serious about arms control. The report, "Nuclear Proliferation: Toward Global Restraint," was the end product of a nationwide study that for



By Elliot L. Richardson

the first time involved a broad cross section of American society in a detailed examination of the policy questions that are involved in trying to control the spread of nuclear weapons.

Panels from communities around the country agreed overwhelmingly that, as the Pasadena study panel noted in its contribution, "the problem of nuclear proliferation cannot be treated in isolation" and America "cannot expect to hold the line on horizontal proliferation when it continues to increase its own stock of nuclear weap-



ons." The study urges the United States to re-sume and pursue seriously its test ban treary negotiations with the Soviet Union and Britain, drawing in the other nuclear weapons states if possible. Once achieved, a test ban treaty should

be opened for signature by all countries. At the same time, major new efforts should be made to reach an agreement to hait the production of fissionable material for weapon purposes. This would comply with the arms control requirements of the treaty and directly affect the availability of nuclear weapons material for other nations. If production is stopped, the United States and the Soviet Union should try to induce the other nuclear weapons states to do likewise.

Cooperative international efforts have been remarkably successful in slowing the growth in the number of countries that choose to build nuclear weapons. An edifice of international institutions, treaties and export agreements has been constructed, and has helped make the acquisition of nuclear weapons technically more difficult and politically more risky. But we must avoid complacency or a false sense of security.

It is time to redouble multilateral efforts to inhibit further proliferation before it is too late.

The writer, a former U.S. cabinet member and ambassador, is chairman of the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. He contributed this com-ment to the Los Angeles Tunes.

Moscow's Moratorium Is Progress

By Eugene J. Carroll

as suddenly and surprisingly become a nonevent. In an alarming display of unanimity, the major American print and electronic news organizations have uncritically promoted the White House view that the Soviet initiative is nothing more than a propaganda ploy.

In truth, Moscow's firm commitment to halt all nuclear tests from Aug. 6 to next Jan. 1 even if

all nuclear tests from Aug. 6 to next tan. 1 even u.

America continues an active nuclear test program is the only significant arms control development since SALT-2 was signed six years ago.

During the last 15 years, all arms control efforts have been within the "talk-test-build" format. While talks drag on, both superpowers test and build new, more destructive systems far factor than they area on measures to limit them test and build new, more destructive systems far faster than they agree on measures to limit them. In consequence, each side has tripled the number of strategic warheads it aims at the other despite 12 arms agreements signed in the last 15 years. Now Moscow is committed to stop all tests for at least five months, and for as long thereafter as the United States refrains from testing. Negotia-tions can go forward at Geneva with both parties confident that the other cannot be testing near

confident that the other cannot be testing new devices to gain some theoretical advantage. For the first time in the nuclear age, agreements can be reached that would actually reduce the num-ber of nuclear weapons rather than merely set high upper limits on new weapons.

If talking without simultaneously testing new weapons could lead to genuine arms reductions.

why does the Reagan administration reject this opportunity out of hand? None of its stated sons survive close examination.

The Reagan administration charges that Mos-cow broke the last test moratorium, in 1961. False. There was no moratorium to break. In December 1959, President Eisenhower ended the 1958 moratorium by formally stating that the United States considered itself free to resume testing. Moscow was under no legal or ethical restriction to refrain from testing in 1961, particularly after issuing repeated protests against French nuclear tests that began in 1960. The Reagan administration also asserts that

W ASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev's surprising announcement on July 29 of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing has just surprise resumption of tests in September 1961. False. From Sept. 1, 1961, until the end of the surprise resumption of tests in September 1961. atmospheric testing on Aug. 5, 1963, the United States outtested the Soviet Union at a rate of nearly two to one — that is, 137 to 71.

It is contended that the Soviets conducted a

spurt of testing immediately before declaring the noratorium, thus gaining an advantage over the United States. False. According to U.S. Energy Department announcements. America has conducted nine tests and the Soviet Union only four in all of 1985. Authorities in Sweden report four recent Soviet tests not yet amounced by the department. America, with about 765 tests, retains a solid lead over the Soviet Union with 564.

Why does the administration raise these argu-ments against an end to nuclear testing? The answer is provided in a June 17 letter, written on behalf of President Reagan by Frank J. Gaffney Jr., deputy assistant secretary of defense, to the Center for Defense Information. Mr. Gaffney says that "nuclear testing is indispensable to nuclear weapon development." In other words, the administration is determined to expand its nuclear capabilities, and testing must continue in

order to develop the new weapons.

How can the media accept the White House contention that the Kremlin's declaration of a unilateral moratorium on testing is mere propa-ganda? The Russians have committed themselves to forgo the nuclear testing that Mr. Gaffney says is "indispensable to nuclear weapon development." They have broken the sterile talk-testbuild format of arms control negotiations.

An end to nuclear testing is not a panacea that vill instantly make us all safe in a world with 50,000 nuclear weapons, but it is an essential and practical step to slow, stop and reverse the nuclear arms race. The Soviet proposal deserves fair, objective debate. It may be the most important arms control development of the decade.

The writer, a retired rear admiral, is deputy director of the Center for Defense Information, a private organization that researches and analyzes military policies and spending. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Don't Expect Juicy Chunks in the Stockman Broth

WASHINGTON — An informal auction among publishers has produced the hilarious result of will, which reflects his understanding

a \$2.5-million contract from Harper that in contemporary government & Row for David Stockman's memoirs. He deserves the money as de-ferred compensation. Government service has been costing him \$1 million a year in salary forgone. And he needs it, since his current occupation, househusband, pays poorly.

When I called to congratulate him,

he had just finished the morning feeding of Rachel, age three months. Rachel's mother, Jennifer, is carrying the family until Dad goes to work for Salomon Brothers. That investment banking firm will pay him handsomely, but in just 12 years Rachel will need an orthodontist. In 18 years she will need college tuition, which may be \$250,000 a year if the monster deficits stretching "as far as the eye can see" (Rachael's father's words) produce proportionate inflation.

Mr. Stockman once was, like some other Reaganite intellectuals, a keeper of Karl Marx's flame, in this sense: He subscribed to an Economic Inter-pretation of History. He believed that economic calculation - rationality - rules the world. Reasonable measurements of marginal utility make the world go round. So, clever policies should cause economic variables to vary in ways certain to alter mass behavior in predictable ways and enhance the wealth of nations.

Now Mr. Stockman is the beneficiary of an outbreak of economic irrationality among publishers. Their animal spirits — the heat of the chase, the lust to win - resembled the bidding for free-agent athletes that has afflicted baseball.

The publishers' behavior reveals something of the social soil in which the publishing houses are rooted, something of the provincialism of midtown Manhattan. The publishers probably assume that his book will be a vinegary exercise in settling scores and spilling beans, brimful of bitter-ness and "inside" stories. Manhattan's intelligentsia, mari-

nating in its animosities, takes all disagreements passionately and personally. Washington is different, and the difference is not the lassitude of cynicism. The difference is, in part, a reflection of this axiom about academic politics: Bitterness is inversely proportional to the stakes. Also, an attractive aspect of professional politicians is their emotional equilibrium.

Arthur Ballour wrote to a friend:

"I dined last night with the Asquiths, and Asquith and I had a rather sharp passage in the House after dinner. I felt a mild awkwardness in replying to a man in the strength of his own champagne! I did it all the same, and with considerable vigor." Mr. Stockman's readers will find a similar good

By George F. Will

honest mistakes are more important

than dishonorable motives.

His book will be valuable as a study of intellectual chemistry what happens to ideas in the heat and pressure of the political crucible. But it will not be a page-turner full of steamy "inside" stories. In Washington the "inside" story is often less interesting and usually less important than what is done in full view. Besides, prudential and ethical considerations will combine to produce in Mr. Stockman a seemly reticence. He is 38 and might be - will be,

I hope — in the cabinet in the year 2015. He will not now want to betray confidences by revealing conversa-tions that occurred when the participants were assuming that there was no memoirist on duty in the room. What about "the public's right to know"? More often than not, that incantation is less a thought than a substitute for thinking. It gives writers an easy conscience about behav-ior that is, for them, fun and profit-able. A right to know should be

related in some way to a need to

know, and an appetite is not neces-sarily a need. The public does need

good government, which depends on

candor in private councils. Such cantion becomes a drag on the market.
It used to be said that best sellers

were about animals or medicine or tice, would be "Oops!" the Civil War - ideally, "I was Lin-

coin's Vet." Today Mr. Stockman's \$2.5-million title should be "The OMB Diet for Thin Thighs." A long dor will be a casualty if frenzied competition among publishers for Washington memoirs produces an Economic Law of History Writing: As
contracts become astronomic, discretitle, summing up four long years,
might be "How Rosie Scenario Fell
Off Her Trojan Horse When It, Too,
Stopped to Feed at the Public
Trough." A short title, telling the full story of the meeting between budgetbalancing theory and political prac-

Washington Post Writers Group.



'He's the only guy in Washington who can add and subtract.'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Bomb and Prisoners In response to "The Bomb: Was Truman Justified?" (Aug. 5):

The opinion columns by John Connor ("Yes, It Was a Necessary Evil") and Gar Alperovitz ("No. He Had Other Options") overlook the hundreds of thousands of prisoners of war and the even greater number of Indonesians and others who were forced to work by the Japanese like slaves on the railway tracks through Burma and Sumaira at well below

subsistence levels. After nearly four years many had already died for lack of food and medicine against tropical diseases. A prolongation of the war by a few more months would have killed most of them. An invasion of Japan would have added a staggering number of soldiers on both sides.

The bomb, horrible though it was for the civilians of Hiroshima, saved the lives of millions. It certainly saved my wife and an infant son, who were among the thousands of women and children held in the Japanese camps, not to mention myself and so many other prisoners of war. J.G.A. GEYSEL

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Blomas, Switzerland.

Repression in East Timor The report "Indonesia Hoping So-

cial Gains in East Timor Will Still Guerrillas' Guns" (July 20) was dis-turbing. The writer either ignores the background of the Indonesian presence in East Timor or just takes the stand of the Indonesian officials.

Of course Indonesia is spending money in East Timor, but for what?
To build roads, for instance, the better for tanks to roll into areas held by Fretilin forces; or to teach the people the Indonesian language, so that their culture will be destroyed; or to settle people from Java and Bali who will ntually make the East Timorese a minority in their own country. According to our information from

East Timor, imprisonment, torture and massacres are still going on. LUDWIG KLEMENS, Society for Endangered Peoples. Gottingen, West Germany.

The Nicaraguan Thorn Regarding the opinion column "Other Voices in the Nicaragua Debate" (Aug. I) by Jonathan Power:

By supplying and supporting other Marxist groups in Central America. Nicaragua made itself a thorn in the

U.S. side. This is no casual matter, given the experience that the United States had with Cuba. The fact that the Sandinists no longer claim to assist rebel groups might just be a result of Washington's recent policy.
Nicaragua is a Communist state
with all the trappings of perpenual

power. Democracy takes more than a few years of harsh discipline to in-stall, but the freedom it eventually brings is something that the United States above all nations should be ready to champion - by force of arms if necessary.

> FRED A. KING. Antibes, France.

Circumcision in America In response to the report "Female Circumcision: A Norm in Africa" (July 29) by Blaine Harden:

I don't believe that Americans can look down their noses at Africans when it comes to female circumcision. Anyone growing up in the Unit-ed States in the 1930s, at least the Southern part, knows that female circumcision (infibulation, but without constriction of the vagina) was not uncommon at that time.

J.C. DIXON.

Mishmash In Lieu of A Policy

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — In war, a heavy casualties can be seen not as a tactical misjudgment but as a gallant effort. Not so with failed diplomany, scarcely snybody says "nace try," "Retreat" spells "detest," which is

politically unacceptable. There lies the cause of the maddle in what now passes as U.S. policy for South Africa. The Reagan adminis-tration cannot bring itself to admit that its strategy of constructive en-

that its strategy of "constructive ingagement," however creative in chacept, has been overtaken by events!

limmy Caract tried candor when
the Russians invaded Afghanistis
and shattered the underlying premise
of his approach to the Soviet Union
— and look what happened to him.

So the Reagan crowd chings doggedly
to a slogan that sounded sensible
when it showed faint signs of achievement but that can no longer be defended while the condition of the
mass of black South Africans proceeds brutally from had to worse.

ceeds brutally from bad to worse. Absent a show of willingness by the administration to entertain alter-natives, Congress can hardly be faulted for moving into the vacuum with a

ed for moving into the vacuum with a mishmash of economic sanctions.

What is on display for the world is a politically partisan scramble for the moral high ground, although in this matter morality is not an American issue. It is a South African issue, If the white supremacists in Pretoria

At the end of the road, theoretically, lies a physical blockade ...

cared about morality, they would not And yet, if you were looking at the collective performance of the U.S. government in recent days from the perspective of the powers that he in South Africa, you would wonder what there was to worry about. You know that Americans are outraged by

the killings, the jailings and the re-pression, but what do you see? You see the House of Representatives voting overwhelmingly for rela-tively modest and selective economic tively modest and selective economic sanctions, with the promise of a gradual tightening if the South Africans do not shape up in one way or another within a year. You hear this action described by the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee as "a moral statement that far exceeds economic leverage." And then you see the Senate knuckling under to the threat of a filibuster and autting off threat of a filibuster and putting off its own vote until September, after it has had a vacation. And you hear the White House threatening that the president will veto the bill and seek to regain the initiative by using execu-

tive authority to impose sanctions.

That is not exactly carrying a big stick. It is not even speaking loudly with one voice. Rather, it is a classic example of how competition for domuch of foreign policy.

The mush gets even mushier in light of the dismal history of economic sanctions as a conclusive instrument of policy. At most the effects have been marginal and indecisive.

At various times and in various ways, U.S. economic pressure has been applied to Libya, Iran, Iraq, South Yemen, Syria, North Korea, Cambodia, Cuba, Poland — and

even South Africa.

Herewith some random blurbs:

• James R. Schlesinger, former cabinet secretary and CIA director, speaking in 1980: "Economic sanctions are a relatively weak tool. They appeal to Americans because they seem to be a substitute for the stiffer measures that may be required." Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a former adviser to the State Department:

Really airtight policies of denial

have proved to be politically infeasi-ble in virtually all countries where they have been attempted over the last several decades." Andrew Young, while ambassa-dor to the United Nations: "Economic sanctions look like an easy answer, but South Africa is one of the

most self-sufficient nations in the world. It could get along without ns."
As mayor of Atlanta, Mr. Young now argues for a cutoff of airline service to South Africa (IHT, July 22), although he concedes that effective sanctions would have to include 'the Europeans and the Japanese.' However, with the notable exception of France, the Europeans have recently shown themselves to be weakly divided and uncertain about how far

they are prepared to go. True, a crushing comprehensive economic squeeze might give the South African government second thoughts. But "graduated measures," as envisaged in the congressional legislation, can be treacherous. Under pressure, resistance is likely to harden. The pressure must then be toughened and broadened, making it in-creasingly difficult to sustain with international backing. At the end of the road, theoretically, lies a physical blockade — that is, an act of war.

If the United States is ready even to start down this road, the recent performance of Congress and the ex-ecutive branch is at worst a danger ously indecisive way to demonstrate the necessary national resolve. At best it is no more than a chursy expression of irustration over a problem that America could hope to ame-

liorate but cannot hope to solve. Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full ad-dress. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsula ated manuscripts.

hmash Lieu of Malip Geyelin

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sective of the powers that he is Africa, you would work there was to worry about yo w that Americans are outraged callings, the jailings and the a ou see the House of Represent woring overwhelmingly for the modest and selective contain tions, with the promise of and inhering if the South Africa ot shape up in one way or mot thin a year. You hear this son ribed by the chairman of the serious and the chairman of the serious Affairs Committee soral statement that is easily the serious and the seri cenic leverage." And then is he Senate knuckling under wa it of a filibuster and puting wa wote mani September, at ind a succession. And you her. threatening that dent will veto the bill and said in the initiative by using our un us not exactly carrying the Il is not even speaking bug one voice. Rainer, it is a disc ple of how compension in the poblical advantage carme i of foreign policy.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1985



Near Shirwan Mazin, in the corner of Iraq close to the Turkish border, Kurdish guerrillas are briefed before a military operation.

The Other Gulf War

With Iran's help, the Kurds fight on

Kurdistan is a land that is not a country. The Kurds, 10 million strong, are a major minority in three countries — Iraq, Iran and Turkey — and spill over into Syria and Soviet Armenia as well. Since the late 19th century, they have waged intermittent war for a homeland of their own, which, if they could claim it, would center on the area where Iraq, Iran and Turkey come together in the,

Zagros Mountains.
Their last great leader, Mustafa Barzani, died in 1979 in the United States, where he had gone for medical treatment. Four years earlier, the shah of Iran had withdrawn the support that had enabled Barzani to fight a guerrilla war against the Ba'athist government of

Iraq.
Now Iran, locked in its own protracted war with Iraq, again finds the Kurdish revolt useful, and Barzani's sons are back at war. They fight from two mountain strongholds inside Iraq, one in a "liberated area"

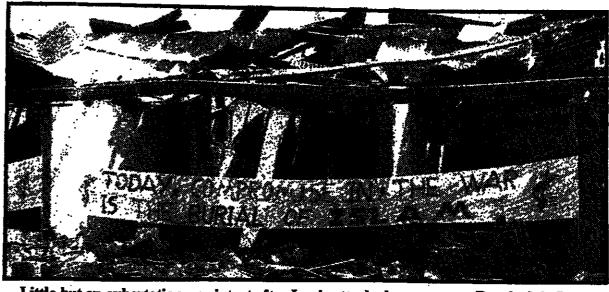


along the Turkish border, the other in southern Kurdistan, where they share a common but irregular front with Iranian

forces. In June, a French journalist, Chris Kutschera, visited the Kurds who are fighting on both of these fronts. He entered from Rezaiyeh, Iran, where the Kurdish refugee camp had just been bombed by the Iraqi Air

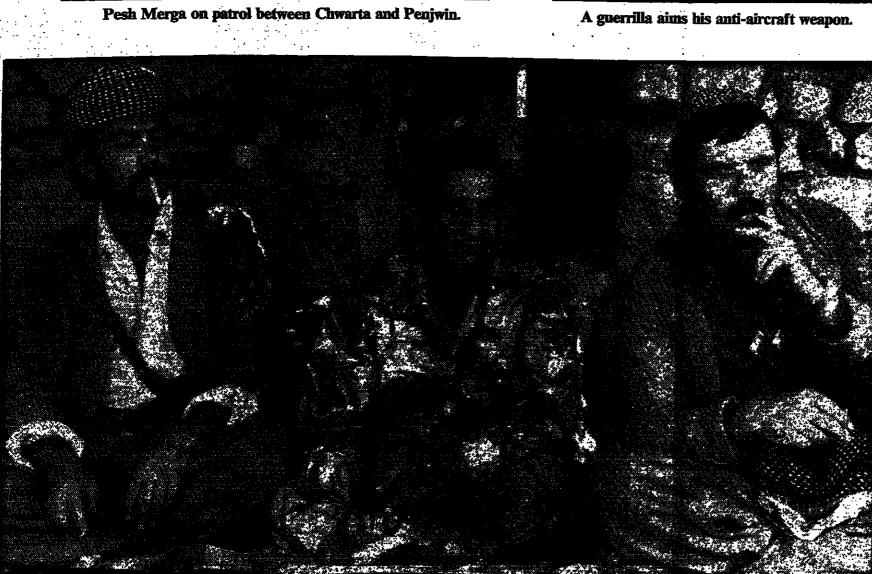
His pictures provide a rare glimpse of the Pesh Merga, which means Forward to Death, of Massoud Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic Party.





Little but an exhortation was intact after Iraqis attacked a camp near Rezaiyeh in Iran.





An Iraqi commando, identified as a second lieutenant, flanked by his Kurdish captors near Sulaymaniyah in late June.



At 14, Adnan already claims to be a two-year veteran.



A woman of Pesh Merga and her husband, members of the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Sulaymaniyah.

SCIENCE

'Impossible' New Crystal Form Baffles and Excites Scientists

By Malcolm W. Browne New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most solid things are made of crystals, and for nearly two centuries scientists assumed that every crystal must have an orderly structure, its constituent atoms fixed at predictable, periodic positions within a lattice framework. But the discovery of a type of crystal that violates some of the accepted rules has touched off an explosion of conjecture and research that may lead to the founding of a new branch of science.

The finding has galvanized microstructure analysts. mathematicians, chemists, metallurgists, and physicists in at least eight countries. According to one estimate, scientists around the world are producing a paper a day relating to the discovery, and an end to this torrent of research is nowhere in sight.

Whether the discovery will have practical consequences remains to be seen. But as one investigator put it: "If this kind of crystal proves to have properties as peculiar as its structure, the stuff seems certain to find important uses. That's what one would expect in the field of condensed-matter physics."

Among the many past achievements of condensedmatter physics was the discovery of semiconducting crystals, which provided the basis for most electronic technology: broadcasting and communications devices, computers, and much more.

The new crystal form — known technically as a quasiperiodic icosahedral phase exhibiting fivefold symmetry — poses so many puzzles that scientists will need time to come to terms with it. Three years have elapsed since the crystal was identified, but only recently has experimental evidence overwhelmed ini-tial skepticism that such a form of matter could exist.

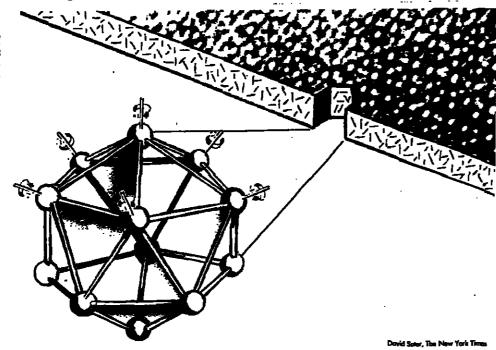
THE apparent arrangement of the crystal seems so paradoxical that theorists have to consider it in terms of six-dimensional hyperspace, rather than in the three-dimensional space of the everyday world. In trying to understand how such structures could fit er, scientists have also turned to an arcane field of mathematics called tiling theory, and to a game invented in 1974 by an English physicist, Roger Pen-rose. The game involves pairs of very subtly designed building blocks, called tiles, from which an infinite number of non-repeating patterns can be built up, leaving no empty space between tiles.

This scientific ferment began three years ago at the National Bureau of Standards in Gaithersburg, Maryland, where a group of scientists working on behalf of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency was looking for new, ultrastrong alloys of aluminum. Their interest centered on alloys containing what are called transition metals: manganese, iron, cobalt and

None of these ordinarily alloys with aluminum. But when molten mixtures of aluminum with these metals are cooled at rates of millions of degrees centigrade per second, too fast to allow the constituent metals to separate, alloys do form. If solidification is extremely rapid, the result is a metallic glass that, like all glasses, lacks crystalline structure and in which atoms are distributed chaotically. If solidification is a little slow-er, very small crystals form, but the metals remain

Among the scientists working on the project was an Israeli electron-microscopist, Daniel S. Shechtman, on sabbatical leave from the Israel Institute of Technology, Technion, at Haifa.

"It happened on April 8, 1982," Dr. Shechtman recalled. "I had been making systematic diffraction measurements of a long series of aluminum-manganese alloys when I saw something that was such an anomaly I couldn't believe it. I assumed I had made a mistake of some kind, and I tried and tried again, but it wouldn't go away.'



Electron-microscope image of alloy in which atoms are arranged in icosahedral crystals.

What Shechtman had seen was a diffraction pattern representing something clearly impossible under the classical rules of crystallography.

Scientists use beams of electrons, X-rays, neutrons and other particles to study the atomic structure of crystal lattices. The beams strike individual atoms and are diffracted away at varying angles, depending on the nature and position of the atoms in the crystal. Some of the diffracted beams interfere, either reinforcing or canceling each other, and the results produce a pattern of spots on a photographic film or electronic sensor. From such a pattern an investigator can deduce many of the properties of the crystal that pro-

Diffraction patterns reveal the symmetry of a crystal, among other properties, and knowledge of a crystal's symmetry is vital to assigning it a proper classification. If a crystal is rotated around one of its axes, the pattern of atoms seen looking down that axis must always repeat itself at least once every full turn. If the pattern is identically repeated at every half turn, the axis is said to have twofold symmetry; if there is repetition at every third of a turn there is threefold mmetry, and so on.

IN THE 19th century, crystallographers developed a classification system that until three years ago remained unchallenged. According to that system, all known crystals — stretched or squashed cubes and rhombuses — could be cataloged according to seven crystal systems, 14 unique unit cells, 32 point groups and 230 possible structures. Until Dr. Shechtman's discovery, no exceptions to these categories and descriptions and concluded that such a structure could be categories and descriptions.

The traditional rules of crystallography also state that rotation about certain axes of certain crystals may produce identical patterns of atoms with every single urn, half turn, third of a turn, quarter of a turn or sixth of a turn. Natural repetitions occurring at fifths of a turn (fivefold symmetry) or sevenths of a turn (sevenfold symmetry) were assumed to be ruled out by e mathematics of solid geometry.

together. The simplest solid object possessing fivefold to the sum of one plus the square root of five divided that's symmetry along several of its axes is called an icosahe-by two, or 1.61803398 (this is called an irrational science

dron, a shape vaguely resembling a soccer ball with 20 identical faces, all of them equilateral triangles. The icosahedron is one of the forms known since antiquity as a Platonic solid, a geometric solid having identical, equilateral faces.

Dr. Shechtman's diffraction experiment in 1982 turned up such a crystalline form in an alloy of m and manganese, and since then other icosahedral alloys of aluminum have been found.

The icosahedron is almost inconceivable as a building block for crystals because it cannot be packed with other icosahedrons to fill a space completely, leaving no gaps. Mathematicians class icosahedrons as three dimensional equivalents of pentagons — two-dimensional figures having five equal sides — and pentagons have the same deficiency: They cannot fill a flat

surface without leaving gaps.
Still, many other laboratories repeated and confirmed Dr. Shechtman's work. Scientists in the United States and France made electron micrographs of the new material, showing individual atoms. Groups of atoms arranged in pentagon form were clearly visible here and there, demonstrating that the crystal had icosahedral structure.

After checking and rechecking Dr. Shechtman and his colleagues published a paper last November describing what they had done.

ton, invented the tiles while studying ways to fill space with non-repeating patterns of the simplest possible building blocks. In 1974, he hit inpon two pairs of building blocks that filled the bill!

He designed one such pair of tiles, called kites and

darts because of their shapes, by dividing up a rhom-bus using the mathematical relationship known to Geometry defines the ways objects can be packed ancient Greeks as the golden ratio - the ratio of one

number, because it contains an infinite number of digits in non-periodic order).

He then created a second pair of tiles by dissecting kites and darts and reassembling the pieces to make a pair of rhombuses with sides of identical lengths but with different interior angles at their corners. The "fat" rhombus has comer angles of 108 degrees and 72 degrees, while the "skinny" rhombus has corner angles of 144 degrees and 36 degrees.

Using either pairs of fat and skinny rhombuses or kites and darts, Dr. Penrose found he could completely fill two-dimensional space with either periodic or non-periodic patterns, some of which included the supposedly forbidden pentagon and a related geometric form, the 10-sided decagon.

The University of Pennsylvania group speculated that rhombohedrons—three-dimensional equivalents of rhombuses — might be designed to function in three-dimensional space the way Penrose rhombus tiles did in two dimensions. Using the same corner angles as those in Penrose tiles, the investigators created rhombohedral equivalents and manipulated mathematical models containing them. They discovered that by using the two rhombohedrons alone, they could build up structures in which icosahedrons occurred at non-periodic intervals, structures thought to be inimical to real crystals.

After seeing the report of Dr. Shechtman's discovery, Dr. Levine and Dr. Steinhardt lost no time in publishing their discovery about three-dimensional Penrose thing and the remarkable match of theory and experiment, and scientific excitement mounted.

Mathematical analysis of the structure actually found in aluminum-manganese crystals was still far from complete, but things became clearer when mathematicians began to apply the geometry of multidiensional hyperspace to the problem.
"It sounds harder than it actually is," said John W.

Cahn, a National Bureau of Standards physicist who has made major contributions to the new work. "You may not be able to visualize something in, say, six dimensions, but you can certainly visualize a projection of it in two or three dimensions. Moreover, most of the mathematics involve nothing more complicated than sets of simultaneous linear equations - high school algebra, in other words."

SCIENTISTS must now try to find out which atoms go where in the new structure, a task that an advanced apparatus called an atom probe may resolve. The atom probe uses beams of atomic nuclei to knock single atoms out of a lattice structure. The dislodged atoms can then be counted and studied.

David R. Nelson, a physicist at Harvard University specializing in metallic glasses, said the main impact of the work, for the time being, is on theoretical physics and the attitudes of physicists.

"In some ways," he said, "this discovery has done for one of the physical sciences what the discovery of

non-Euclidean geometry did for mathematics: It has demolished an axiom and taken some of the smugness out of the field. It used to be thought that parallel lines can never meet and that crystals must be orderly and therefore must have periodic structure. Well, we know created using Penrose tiles.

Dr. Penrose, who divides his time between Oxford
University in England and Rice University in Hous-

There are also practical considerations. Dr. Nelson said he believed a deeper understanding of metallic glasses could result from the work on icosahedral rystals, since some glass seems to have properties related to such crystals.

Dr. Nelson concluded, however, that, "for the moment, the main satisfaction we're getting from this crystal work is the intellectual excitement. For me, that's plenty. Isn't that really the driving force of

IN BRIEF

German Tree Problem May Be Virus

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infusion in the M

HAMBURG (AP)—A plant virus, not air pollution, may be primarily responsible for killing off West Germany's forests, a biologist says.

Burkhard Frenzel, a professor at Sturgart University, told the Hamburg newspaper Welt am Sountag that he found evidence of viral infection in spruce, fir and pine samples taken from 24 forest regions considered damaged by pollution.

He said the viruses, pinpointed by an electron microscope, were likely borne by insects and ground animals. Similar tests on samples from healthy forests in central France turned up no virus, Professor Frence

told the newspaper. "I would rather say that air pollutants are the cause," Weit am Somotes quoted Professor Frenzel as saying. "Then this problem would be controllable. But if it is viruses, human beings can scarcely do anything to

Square-Trunk Trees Found in China

BELIING (AP) - A previously unknown species of trees with square trunks has been discovered in southeast Zhepang province, the official

Xinhua news agency says. More than 120 trees, 3 to 5 meters (10 to 16 feet) tall with yellowish bark, cover 50 square meters in Jingning She autonomous county, the report said. An unrelated species of square-trunk bamboo grows in the province's best-known city, Hangzhou

2 Ovaryless Women Impregnated

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Two women without overies have become pregnant using a new method of hormonal treatment, doctors at Jerusa-lem's Hadassah Hospital say. The fertilization was believed to be the first

The method involves administering the hormones estrogen and proges-terone to before implantation of donor eggs fertilized in a test tube. The hormones then are given up to the fifth month of pregnancy, the doctors said. Some women have to have their ovaries removed and others are born without them as a result of a chromosome abnormality known as Turner's

Dr. Joseph Schenker, chairman of the hospital's obstetrics and gynecology department, said a 38-year-old victim of the syndrome was the first to be successfully impregnated, with 48-hour-old embryos fertilized by her husband's sperm. She is expected to give birth within two months.

The doctor said a similar method had been used in 1983 to impregnate a woman in Australia suffering from premature menopause, but the Israeli woman was totally dependent on hormone injections whereas the Australian woman's ovaries played a partial hormonal role.

Dim New Type of Supernova Seen

LONDON (LAT) — A new type of supernova, or exploding star, that much dimmer than any supernova previously observed has been discovered by California astronomers.

Alexei V. Filippenko of the University of California, Berkeley, and Wallace L. W. Sargent of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena reported in the British journal Nature that the new type of supernova seemed to have been a star that lost most of its outer layer of

supernova seemed to have been a star mat tost most of its outer layer of hydrogen and belium before it exploded.

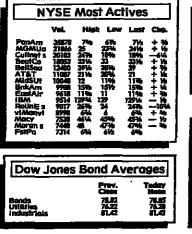
They said the discovery should give theorists new insight into the layered structure of dying stars and into how the heavy elements that are produced in a star's nuclear furnace, such as iron, are dispersed into space and recycled into planets.

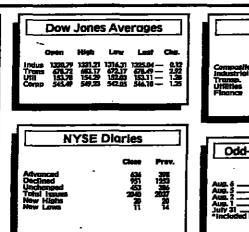
Depths of Lake Superior Phumbed

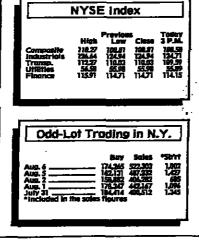
MARQUETTE, Michigan (AP) — Scientists have made an expedition
to the depths of Lake Superior, 1,320 feet (402 meters) below the surface
of the world's largest freshwater lake, in a 22-foot, four-person submarine. The dive provided more data than had been discovered in decades of esearch, said the expedition coordinator, William Cooper. The dive from about 40 miles (65 kilometers) off Michigan's Upper

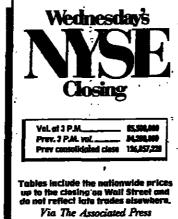
Peninsula was the lowest depth reached by humans in the lake and was possibly the lake's deepest point, said David Long, chief scientist on the first phase of the four-week expedition, which began July 23. The explorers found few life forms, said Charles R. Downs, a spokes-

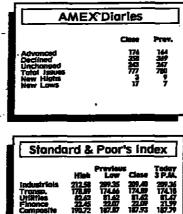
man for Michigan State, which with the University of Connecticut is conducting the \$500,000 study financed by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. Dr. Long said one animal found, the hydra, a small creature related to the jellylish, had not been known to exist at such depths.



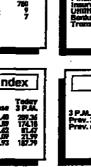


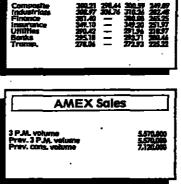




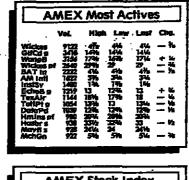


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NASDAQ Index



NYSE Trading Is Moderate

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York

for the notes and bonds were weak, yields would Stock Exchange were mixed in moderate trading Wednesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.33 to 1,325.49 an hour before the close. Declines led advances by a 3-2 ratio. Volume

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

amounted to about 87.4 million shares, up from 84.3 million in the same period on Tuesday.

Analysts said the market's primary concern is whether Tuesday's 21.73-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average was an aberration or the start of a big downside move.

ing it will take time," said Jon Groveman of Ladenburg Thalmann & Co.

Vednesday's Treasury's sale of 10-year notes.

well determine the fate of this market on a short-term basis," Mr. Groveman said. Good demand for the Treasury's new securi-

"The market is definitely wounded and heal-

Analysts said investors were keeping a close eye on how well the bond market would receive

MGM-UA was up slightly. It is in a definitive merger agreement with Turner Broadcasting.
Telephone issues were mostly higher. AT&T, Bell South, Pacific Telesis and Bell Atlantic were up while Nynex was off slightly.

have to rise to attract buyers.

top of the active list and higher.

Rollins Environmental Services was sharply lower. The company's hazardous waste opera-tion in Baton Rouge, Lousiana, was ordered closed by state officials.

Pan American World Airways was near the

Beatrice Cos. was slightly higher in active.

trading.
Cullinet Software Inc. was sharply lower. The
company said after the market closed Tuesday

that it expects to report lower earnings for its

Stop & Shop was also down after saying it expects earnings for its second quarter will be hurt by the performance of its Bradlee's divi-

Meredith Corp. lost ground after it said its first-quarter operating net earnings may drop 20 percent from a year earlier.

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The Daily Source for International Investors.



THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

But ilotsam and jetsam are perhaps better words than facts, to describe what analysts have left to pick through after this week's selling squall hit Wall Street.

The U.S. investment community is split down the middle over

Portfolio managers, he added, do not know now whether to

Some think the

earnings stream

will buoy Wall

Street prices.

where the economy and interest rates are headed," said Richard

Schmaltz, director of portfolio strategy at Kidder Peabody.

"That's why the market is floundering: Confusion."

Squall of Selling Leaves

Confusion in the Market

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AMEX Stock Index

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raise cash, stick with conservative issues that have performed well this past year, or move aggres-sively into economically sensi-tive stocks on the bet that treatment, doctors at long treatment was believed to be the fig. business will pick up because of the money pumped into the system by the Federal Re-

The second quarter was the first time in seven quarters that as a group money managers have outperformed the S&P average," Mr. Schmaltz noted, "and they're worried about keeping the big returns they're

He also sees signs that foreign investors are "losing their appetite" for U.S. assets. He pointed out that for the first time in several years rising interest rates have not led to any sustained strength in the dollar.

N ADDITION to worry over the currency, Mr. Schmaltz believes new waves about Washington's political capacity to lead, stemming from the budget deficit and President Ronald Reagan's health, have dampened Wall Street's attractiveness to investors living on both sides of the Atlantic.

Yet Kidder Peabody, which caught the market's rising tide by turning strongly bullish in early May, is still telling clients to keep wet in stocks. "We think the earnings stream will buoy Wall Street for the rest of the year," Mr. Schmaltz said.

As head of the firm's stock selection committee, he highlighted these companies on Kidder's recommended list: Westinghouse, Squibb, Schering-Plough, Allied Corp. and Hewlett-Packard. Gannett and Dun & Bradstreet are "back in buying range," he

The water is also muddy at Oppenheimer & Co., where Michael Metz and Norman Weinger write in the firm's August "Portfolio Strategy" publication:

"Rarely has the investment environment presented such a

generous array of paradoxes. Among the more intriguing is that the consensus of professional investors seems quite bullish about long-term prospects for financial instruments, especially common stocks, as distinguished from hard assets. Moreover, there is an underlying optimism that the alterations in economic policy implemented by this administration will have a durably positive effect on the economy, allowing, of course, for the sporadic interim dislocations.

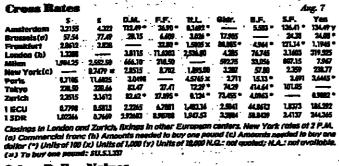
"But within this context," they add, "even the most emphoric of participants admits to great difficulty in identifying specific attractive vehicles. The complaint is that 'we can't find stocks to

Capital Holdings is the only new stock named this month to the firm's emphasis list, according to Stefan Abrams; chairman of the stock selection committee: 9

Charles Comer, the firm's technical analyst, called the market's collapse through 1,340 on the Dow average "a watershed." He thinks the risk now is a break to the 1,280-1,300 level. "There's no has been lost."

Martin Zweig, editor of Zweig Forecast, noted that the vicious cross-currents caused by so-called "program" arbitrage trading (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Currency Rates

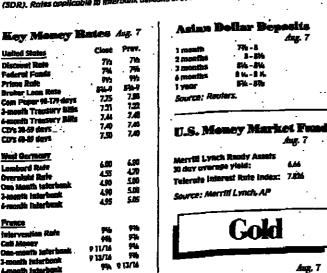


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EC Pact On Steel Approved ARIS — "If you ain't confused, it's because you haven't looked at all the facts," goes an old stock market saying.

Exports to U.S. To Be Cut 25%

BRUSSELS — European Community industry ministers have approved an agreement with Washington cutting their steel exports to the United States and have agreed on how to parcel out the reduced sales, officials said Wednesday.

The agreement, reached late Tuesday after more than seven hours of bargaining, was hailed by diplomats and officials as a breakthrough that had prevented a trade dispute with the United States. "This is an equitable agreement

which takes into consideration the rital interests of the steel industry in the U.S. as well as in the commi nity," said Willy de Clercq, the EC nissioner for external relations

The ministers agreed to a 25percent cut in exports of 11 categories of steel products for the rest of

The agreement followed a consultation request made by Washington last spring because of sharpincreased exports. The United States had made Aug. 1 a deadline for European restrictions, threatening unilateral action otherwise to

slash community imports.

Diplomats said the restriction only applied to the remaining five months of this year and the community expected to export 198,000 metric tons more during that peri-

The community had exported 514,000 tons through the end of June and the diplomats said that despite the 25-percent cut, total exports this year would exceed the 1984 deliveries of 632,000 metric

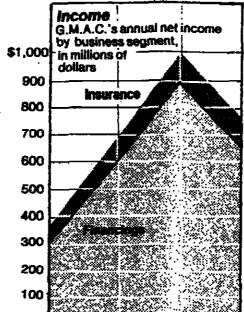
community had been granted a 7.6-share of the U.S. market for its exports.

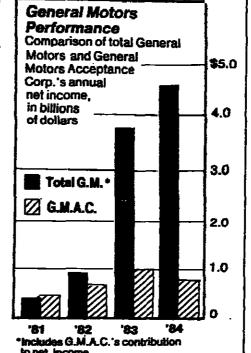
West Germany pushed hard for an extra share within this quota of the European total of 233,000 met-

Under a January agreement, the

ric tons and was given an extra 15,000 metric tons. Diplomats said all West German claims have been satisfied with this

G.M.A.C.'s Performance





Auto Giant Moves Into Finances **GM Expands Its Home Mortgage and Loan Services**

By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service

DETROIT - General Motors is known, of course, for being the world's biggest maker of automobiles. But it has other ambitions, too, one of which is to be a leading financial institution. In fact, its captive finance company, General

Motors Acceptance Corp., which has long been primarily engaged in making car loans, already is trying to expand its franchise into a host of other financial businesses, ranging from home mort-gages to money management to credit cards.

And despite the finance company's conservative, even stodgy, tradition, most financial experts are betting that, with GM's deep pockets and depth of management behind it. GMAC will emerge as a key competitor, challenging the likes of Citicorp, Merrill Lynch and Sears, Roebuck

"GMAC is in a particularly strong position because it is the largest finance company worldwide, backed by a huge and powerful parent, and part of a massive organization with great depth of management," said J. William Charlton, a vice president at E.F. Hutton & Co.

GMAC is not the only captive automobile finance company to expand. Only last week, Ford Motor Co. announced that it would acquire First Nationwide Savings & Loan Association. based in San Francisco, one of the largest and

most profitable savings organizations in the United States.

Similarly, Chrysler Corp., through Chrysler Financial Corp., recently acquired E.F. Hutton Credit Corp., a specialist in leasing and equip-

For GM, building a diversified financial business is part of its strategy to even out the cyclical earnings of the auto business as well as enhance profits over all. Last year, the auto giant spent \$2.5 billion to acquire Electronic Data Systems, one of the largest U.S. data-processing companies, and more recently it won a heated bidding contest to buy Hughes Aircraft Co.

Although GMAC originally was conceived to help GM sell more cars by providing financing to potential buyers, it now represents far more than that. Last quarter, for example, GMAC was responsible for a fifth of GM's net income. And Robert F. Murphy, GMAC's president, promises that this is simply a starting point.

"We're already the fifth-largest bank in the country," said Mr. Murphy, 63. "We don't have far to go to overtake Citicorp if we wanted to."

That is a bit of hyperbole, but only a bit. Although in terms of assets GMAC is still far less than half Citicorp's size — at the end of the second quarter GMAC had assets of \$64.3 bil-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Turner Agrees To Buy MGM-UA For \$1.5 Billion

NEW YORK - Turner Broadcasting System signed a definitive agreement to acquire MGM-UA Entertainment Co. for \$29 a share, or a total of \$1.5 billion, the companies announced Wednesday.

Turner Broadcasting's chairman, Ted Turner, also announced that he had officially dropped his earlier proposal to acquire CBS Inc. in a transaction valued at about \$5.4

TBS and MGM-UA said their definitive agreement to merge was approved by both companies' directors, but remains subject to approval by MGM-UA's stockholders and government regulators. Once completed, the companies

said, they would immediately sell MGM-UA's United Artists Corp. film-production subsidiary to Tra-cinda Corp. for \$470 million. Tracinda is a holding company con-trolled by Kirk Kerkorian, a financier, and currently is MGM-UA's largest shareholder, with 50.1

The acquisition of MGM represents an excellent opportunity to improve the strength and stability of TBS," Mr. Turner said in a prepared statement. "We think the business of MGM is highly compatible with TBS' existing opera-

He did not indicate how he would finance the acquisition.
Atlanta-based TBS operates news to cable-television systems, and Cable News Network.

MGM-UA, a broad-based entertainment company, has interests in commercial filmmaking and distribution, television production and Despite a \$14.3-million net prof-

it in the latest quarter ended May 31, the company has piled up a nine-month loss of \$66.2 million. Last Thursday, while the company was negotiating with Mr. Turner, studio executives announced a \$175-million film-production budget for the next fiscal year. The assets of MGM that would



Ted Turner

vestiture include a vast film library of about 2,200 titles, the MGM film studio, and distribution and syndication operations.

Mr. Turner has been seeking additional programming for his cable network. He turned to MGM and its valuable library of films - including "Gone With the Wind" less than two weeks ago when his bostile takeover bid for CBS appeared doomed.

The companies also said that after their merger is completed, Tracinda has agreed to offer other MGM-UA stockholders the opportunity to buy United Artists stock.

Mr. Turner's agreement to acquire MGM-UA came only days WTBS-Superstation, a nationwide after his unwelcome offer to ac-distributor of sports, movies and quire CBS ran into serious prob-The major blow was CBS' pur-

chase of 21 percent of its stock from shareholders, a buyback whose terms included limitations on the amount of total debt CBS would be allowed to accumulate. Since Mr. Turner was offering

debt and other securities, but no cash, it was likely his acquisition of the network would have violated those limitations. As a result, Turner Broadcasting

said Wednesday that it "is terminating and withdrawing its currently outstanding offer."

(AP. Reuters, LAT)

U.S. Trade Gap Reaches Record \$33.42 Billion

By Jane Seaberry Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit, on a balance of payments basis, reached a record \$33.42 billion in the second quarter of this year, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday.

The government cited sliding ag-nicultural and manufactured goods exports and a strong rise in imports of Japanese cars.

The second-quarter data surpassed the previous record of \$32.51 billion in the third quarter last year and exceeded the \$29.6billion deficit in the first three months of the year, the Commerce

The trade figures are calculated on a balance of payments basis, meaning that they exclude military trade of U.S. defense agencies and reflect adjustments for timing, coverage and valuation to trade data. The new report confirmed paral-lel figures released last week show-

U.S. Panel Likely

To Press Reagan

For Shoe Tariffs

Washington Post Service

U.S. Economic Policy Council

is expected to recommend this week that President Ronald

Reagan impose tariffs, not quo-tas, on shoe imports. The cabi-

net will discuss any recommen-

dation on Friday, Larry Speakes, the White House

The International Trade

Commission recommended in

June a quota system under

which the government would

auction the right to import cer-

tain amounts of shoes. But the administration does not favor

quotas, under which foreign

companies could raise prices to

make up for lost volume and

With tariffs, the U.S. govern-ment would get the benefit from duties imposed on im-ports. The president is required

by law to decide on the issue by

Shoe importers maintain that

import restrictions would result

in higher costs for consumers.

Government and private econo-

mists have estimated that shoe

quotas would cost American

consumers between \$50,000

and \$80,000 for each job saved

in an industry where the aver-

age annual wage is about \$14,000.

reap higher profits.

spokesman, said Tuesday.

WASHINGTON — The

ing an even bigger merchandise trade deficit of \$37.9 billion for the April-June quarter. The new report shows a smaller

deficit because it omits such factors as military sales and the cost of shipping and insurance. Full figures for the balance of payments—
the bottom line of all trade transactions, including all goods and services—will be released later.

veloping countries fared well as their exports to the United States rose for the quarter and the first half of the year, while indebted Latin America was able to sell fewer goods to the United States. Relaxation of Japan's automo-

Wednesday's report said that de-

bile import restraints in April con-tributed to a sharp rise in sales in America of Japanese automobiles that helped push that country's surplus with the United States to re-

Congress has been calling for more import restrictions to help stem the influx of foreign goods. An earnest light over protectionism is expected to heat up in the fall.

However, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige instead made a pitch for a tough deficit-reduction package in Congress to help lower interest rates, leading to a lower-valued dollar and improved trade

"Recent declines in the value of "Recent declines in the value of the dollar will help improve the trade balance only in the longer term because buying patterns re-spond slowly to shifts in exchange rates," Mr. Baldrige said. "Reduced federal budget deficits

could help to bring down the dollar further and increase the prospects for growth in export and importcompeting industries. The budget resolution recently passed by the Congress is only a first step and further cuts in spending must be enacted to bring the deficit under control," he added.

Imports rose I percent during the April-June period to \$86.3 billion, but the rise was all in price and not in volume, the Commerce Department said. Additionally, petroleum imports, whose prices have declined in recent months, surged strongly while other imports de-

Exports declined 5 percent dur-ing the second quarter and all of the change was in volume, not price, the report said. Agricultural and other exports declined.

For the first half of the year, the trade deficit can at a \$126 billion annual rate, compared with a defi-cit of \$108,3 billion for all of last year, Commerce said. The deficit with Japan increased to a \$45.9 billion annual rate and that with Western Europe rose to a \$21.3 billion annual rate. The deficit with Latin America declined to a \$15.7 billion annual rate.

Growing strength of **BNP Group**

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The 1984 results reflect the strength of our efforts. BNP completed the year with its financial structure larger and stronger than ever. The national and international involvement of the Group makes it imperative that we should maintain our efforts. This will continue to be our objective in the years to come. Net profit increased by 14.2% to FF1.7 billion and shareholders' funds by 25% to FF16.2 billion.

In France. Additional services were provided for private customers. Over 600 automatic teller machines were installed by the end of the year. Customers with Post Office personal computers were able to handle their accounts from home. Special savings accounts were introduced for young people. For businesses, new ventures were helped by means of specific development loans. Small and medium size companies also received special help. BNP appointed financial advisers throughout France to assist companies, and access to the bank's computing facilities provided a valuable service. Banexi, BNP's merchant bank, invested FF133 million in industry.

BNP's mutual fund business increased by almost 50%. The bank was manager or co-manager for over 100 new issues, more than any other

Worldwide, BNP increased the size of its network in Europe, North and South America, Asia and the Pacific Basin. It is the leading French bank for the provision of export finance services. The total of BNP export credits is more than a third of the total granted by all French banks.

In the international capital markets BNP is again the leading French bank and tenth in the world ranking. In the new ECU market the bank has confirmed its leading position.

Consolidated figures		-
•	FF million	% Increase
Net revenue '	26,094	+ 6.9
Profit before tax and provisions	7,988	+ 1.6
Provision for doubtful debts		
and general risks	5,145	0.0
Net profit	1,768	+14.2

Banque Nationale de Paris

BNP Group Head Office:

16 Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 PARIS Telephone: (010 331) 244 4546, Telex: 280605

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DOONESBURY DAILY IN THE INT

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Guinness Sweetens Bid For Bell, to £370 Million

LONDON - Guinness PLC. the big brewing company, said Wednesday that it would raise its offer for Arthur Bell & Sons PLC lion), to £370 million, or 262 pence

Bell, a Scotch whisky distiller based in Perth, Scotland, swiftly rejected the new bid. The distiller's airman, Raymond Miquel, noted that the new offer represented only a small increase over the previous holders to reject it.

Guinness had received acceptances from holders of only 5.35 percent of Bell ordinary shares under its earlier offer, which closed

Tuesday, he noted. Guinness's chief executive, Ernest Saunders, said at the time of the first offer that a marriage of the two companies would "put two great brands together" and enable Bell, using Guinness's marketing muscle, to reverse a decline in

Analysts, however, were virtually unanimous that the brewer's offer for Bell was too low.

Guinness said Wednesday that its increased offer would be made on the basis of four new Guinness ordinary shares and either £2.65 ible unsecured loan stock or £2.65 in cash for every 5 Bell ordinary

Halliburton Has

2d-Quarter Loss

It is also offering a full cash al-ternative that values Bell at 245 pence a share.

Based on Tuesday's closing price of 261 pence for Guinness ordinary shares, the previous offer valued Bell shares at about 235 pence. The previous cash alternative was 225

On the London Stock Exchange Guinness shares firmed 2 pence on the announcement and then dropped back to their opening 256 pence after a close Tuesday of 261 pence. Bell shares opened 10 pence higher, at 250 pence, but fell after the news to 246 pence.

Guinness said its increased offer was final, but that it reserved the right to raise it should a competi-

Guinness said the convertible stock offered under the bid would be turned into Guinness ordinary between 1988 and 1996 at the rate of one ordinary share for every £2.90 face value of convertible. Interest would be payable in April and October of each year, it said.

Guinness said full acceptance of its offer would involve the issue of about 105.8 million new ordinary shares and up to £70.1 million face value of convertible stock.

Up to a further 7.3 million shares and £4.8 million face value of convertible could be issued for Bell's 94-percent convertible unsecured loan stock due 1999/2001, it said.

Hutchison Sells Part of Stake In HK Electric

HONG KONG - Hutchinong Kong — Hutch-son Whampoa Ltd., the Hong Kong industrial conglomerate, said Wednesday that it has sold a 10-percent stake in Hong Kong Flectric Holdings Ltd. in private placements with several private placements with several international institutions for 1.1 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$141.4 million).

A Hutchison spokesman said the company sold 133.75 mil-lion HK Electric shares at 8.20 dollars each through Wardley Ltd. and Vickers da Costa & Co, It still holds another 24 percent of HK Electric.

The spokesman said the sale would result in a substantial extraordinary gain with some of the proceeds to be used to eliminate Hutchison's bank debt

cent stake in HK Electric for 2.9 billion dollars, or 6.40 dollars a share, from Hongkong Land Co. in February. Hutchison's chairman, Li Ka-Shing, said at the time that the purchase was a long-term investment.

However, the company said Wednesday that Hutchison intended to retain a strategic bolding in HK Electric and take advantage of suitable new investment opportunities.

Myer, Coles Announce Merger Plan

Agence France-Presse
SYDNEY — Two major Australian retailers, Myer Emporium Ltd.
and G.J. Coles & Co., have agreed on a merger worth more than I billion Australian dollars (\$719.4 million), creating one of the world's

Directors of Myer accepted on Tuesday an offer worth 1.12 billion dollars in cash and shares from

The merger, expected to be completed next month, will give the new Coles-Myer consortium total sales of around 10 billion dollars a year, ranking it close to the top 10 retailers in the world.

Coles, Australia's biggest retail-er, currently has about 13 percent of the country's retail market. Myer has a 7-percent share.

The merger follows a breakdown in negotiations between Myer and Woolworths Ltd., the No. 2 retailed in Australia

Myer's board said it would be advising shareholders to accept the Coles offer, valued at 3.25 dollars a share. Analysts on the Sydney Stock Exchange said there was likely to be no opposition to the merg-

The latest offer follows an earlier. proposal from Coles worth 3 dollars a share. This was opposed by

The Myer family will retain more than 10 percent of shares in the merged company.

The Coles family interest in Coles has been gradually diluted over the years, and the family will hold no more than a 1-percent share of Coles-Myer.

The largest shareholder of Coles is the U.S.-based K mart, with 20

in a joint statement the two companies said their stores would re-

main separate entities.

Of \$475 Million

DALLAS — Halliburton Co., the U.S. oil-field services and construction concern, posted losses for both the second quarter and first six months of The company reported Tresday a net loss of \$474.8 million for the quarter, compared with \$92.8 million net profit a year earlier. Most of the loss was

\$750-million settlement of a protracted legal battle over a South Texas nuclear project. The company took a one-time, \$328-million writedown to pay for the settlement over seven years. It also took a \$195 million writedown on marine construction vessels and related

attributed to an anticipated

investments. Excluding those charges, net for the quarter totaled \$48.2 million, or 44 cents a share, down 48 percent from \$92,8 million, or 78 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales totaled \$1.2 billion, down 14 percent from \$1.4 billion.

For the six-month period, Halliburton reported a loss of \$418.4 million, compared with income of \$168.5 million during the first half of 1984. Six-month sales were \$2.4 billion, down 11 percent from \$2.7 billion a year

Accord on Danish Plastic Car Is Seen

Agence France-Presse The Logicar has been designed COPENHAGEN — Denmark's by a Danish technician, Jakob Jenplastic Logicar could go into pro-duction at Viborg, Jutland, in February 1987, a spokesman for the project said Wednesday. & Olufsen A/S.

He said 150 investors are interested in the project, which would be finalized on Oct. 1 if share capi-tal of 55 million kroner (\$5.4 mil-

COMPANY NOTES

sen, who has been design chief at the radio and hi-fi company, Bang

The car would be powered by a Ford engine using gasoline. Foreign engineers and technicians sign work, the spokesman said.

British Electric Traction Co. PLC said it is discussing "the future" of its television-manufacturing unit, Rediffusion Consumer Manufacturing Ltd., with a number of major overseas companies. It

Operations unit obtained an exclusive license from Sanyo Chemical Industries to make and market Sanyet super absorbent polymers in North and South America. Celanese said it would build a manufacturing unit for the polymers, which are widely used in disposable

European Asian Bank AG, a unit of Deutsche Bank AG, said it has acquired 100 percent of the Australian merchant bank, European Asian of Australia Ltd., after buying out the 50-percent stake held by the State Bank of New South Wales. Terms were not disclosed.

Ex-Cell-O Corp. said it is consolidating most of its principal North American machine-tool operations into a single division. Ex-

Cell-O said the move was part of its sources said. The company, known program to restructure its industriquipment business and return it to "satisfactory profitability."

Frank B. Hall & Co., the third-largest publicly traded insurance brokerage in the United States, said it had placed control of the company in the hands of Saul P. Steinberg, its largest stockholder. Mr. Steinberg, a director since May 14, was named chairman of the executive committee, succeeding Albert J. Tahmoush, who resigned.

Guest Keen & Nettlefolds PLC aid its first-half pretax profit rose 15 percent, to £70.5 million (about year, Daihatsu said. Details of pro-\$95.2 million), from £61.2 million, with the aid of an accounting are being completed, a spokesman change. It said profit would have been only £66.1 million without the change, which involved the use of average exchange rates for the peri-od instead of end-of-period rates.

Pirelli & C., holding company for the interests of Italy's Pirelli family, is planning to merge with a Milan-based finance company, Caboto Milano Centrale, bourse

as Pirellina, is majority shareholder in the Pirelli SpA industrial group. Officials of both companies de-

L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin said its management committee unanimously agreed not to pursue discussions with General Felt Industries aimed at acquiring an interest in the investment-banking firm. It did not elaborate.

Tianjin Automotive Industry Corp. will begin manufacturing automobiles designed by Japan's Daihatsu Motor Co. in China next. viding technical aid for the project

reached a tentative two-year agreement with two striking unions and that it expected workers to return to their jobs immediately. The 7,000 employees walked off their jobs two weeks ago in a dispute over company proposals to cut

THE EUROMARKETS

Professionals Monopolize a Steady Market Again

LONDON - The Eurobond market remained fairly steady Wednesday, with the dollarstraight and floating-rate-note sec-tors awaiting the results of the two remaining U.S. Treasury auctions,

dealers said. The Treasury was scheduled to auction \$6.75 billion of 10-year notes Wednesday and \$6.5 billion in 30-year bonds Thursday.

The Tuesday auction of \$8.5 billion of three-year notes produced an average yield of 9.53 percent and helped to boost sentiment in the market. However, dealers noted that trading remained entirely professional, with retail operators staying on the sidelines.

The dollar-straight sector gener- was a further issue in the New Zea-ally ended % point on either side of land dollar sector. The three-year,

(Continued from Page 9)

cording to Abraham Roelse, depu-ty manager of research at the bank

and its specialist on Wall Street.

Tuesday's finishing levels, if The sources said the package changed at all, dealers said. Actual would consist of a \$335-million, 15-trading was very quiet though. "It's year issue paying an annual coupon just professional book-squaring that will rise in the final years of its really," a trader at a U.S. bank said. If the will also be a zero-coupon of the package would consist of a \$335-million, 15-year issue paying an annual coupon that will rise in the final years of its really, "a trader at a U.S. bank said.

nervousness was prompted by a that will be redeemed in 15 years. Tokyo report quoting banking for \$730 million. The issue price sources as saying that the Finance will be 22.58.

The package forms part of a financing program for the company, which was only formed recently, that also includes a \$600-million frust funds. trust funds.

The most noted feature in the floating-rate sector was the \$300-million issue for Credit Foncier, which was launched in the after-

Also launched during the day was a further issue in the New Zea-

Shoring up his optimism is belief that U.S. interest rates will decline

rates may be over, most economists think 1986 will be a good year and

that should encourage a higher stock market," he said.

But he called problems with cutting the U.S. budget a "negative"

and something non-Americans probably will be increasingly less

inclined to finance by sending funds to the United States.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

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Europe, North America and Middle East, proven track record in marketing automative and capital goods, experi-ence in all area of management and

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Some dealers said that a little pon \$165-million convertible issue

share offering in the United States. The sources said the innovative structure of this package has al-ready attracted strong interest

from investors.

tively on the market.

Late in the day, bond-market sources said they expected \$500-million package of convertible bonds for Rockefeller Center Properties Inc. to emerge Thursday under the lead management of Gold; man Sachs International Corp.

Unusually, the bonds are expected to be convertible into the com pany's shares at a discount instead of a premium, the sources said.

Herald Eribune.

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Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on Aug. 5, 1985: U.S. \$122.99.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Information: Pleason, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Arast

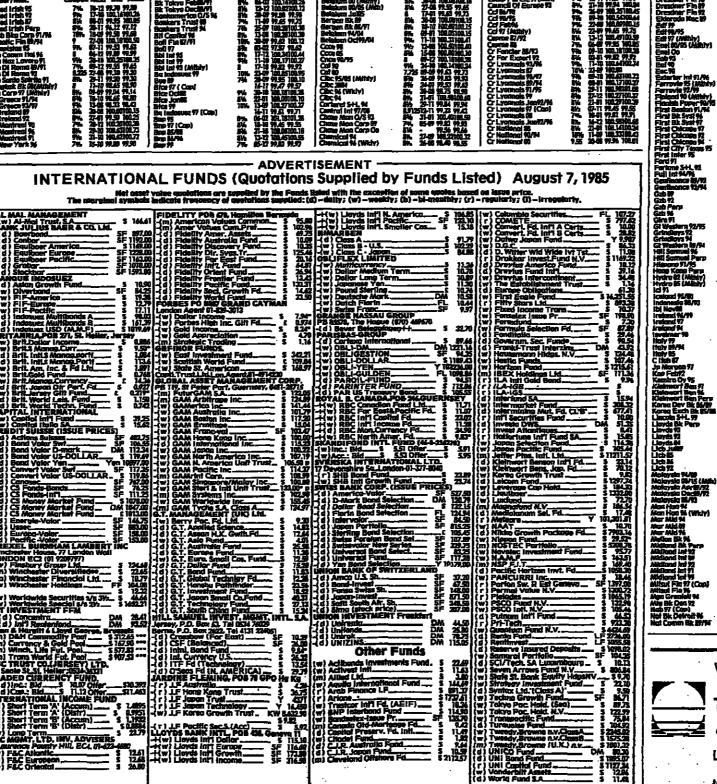


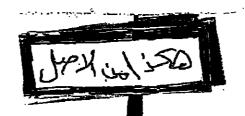
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By Victor F. Zonana Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA CLARA, California — The U.S. Justice Department has iannched an antitrust investigation to determine whether Hitachi Ltd., the Japanese electronics giant, has engaged in predatory pricing of the semiconductor chips it sells in the United States.

Existence of the investigation was disclosed Tuesday here in the Silicon Valley by Senator Pete Wilson, a Republican of California, at a hearing on trade practices of Jap-anese computer chip companies.

Mr. Wilson and three other senstors called for an examination of Hitachi's pricing practices after an internal memo from Hitachi America was released in June. The memo to the U.S. unit's distributors urged them to aggressively cut prices for certain types of computer memory

The document reads in part: "Win with the 10-percent rule. Find AMD and Intel sockets. Quote 10 percent below their price. If they requote, go 10 percent again. Don't quit till you win!" AMD, which stands for Advanced Micro Devices, and Intel

Corp. are leading U.S. competitors warranted by the facts," the letter continues.

Hitachi has disavowed the memo, saying the idea was con-ceived by three low-level marketing employees "without the knowledge, let alone the approval" of the company's top management. The company said it took steps to en-sure that the notice was disregarded by distributors.

[Hiroshi Miyamoto, a Hitachi executive, said that the company would not comment until it learned more about the investigation, The hington Post reported.

["We welcome the investiga-tion," said Daryl Hatano, spokes-man for the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association.]
"The antitrust division has

opened an investigation into possipredatory conduct by Hitachi, and is actively pursuing it," according to an Aug. 2 letter to Mr. Wilson from Charles F. Rule, the acting assistant attorney general who heads the antitrust division.

"While predation is often quite difficult to establish, the division takes seriously any credible allega-tion of predatory behavior in U.S. meat in this country by promising markets and is fully prepared to to buy \$120 million of U.S. goods proceed against such conduct when over the next year.

The Justice Department's antitrust investigation has started amid heightened trade tensions between the United States and Japan.

The American semiconductor industry has recently called on the government to force Japan to open its market to U.S. chips. The antitrust investigation could signal that the Reagan administration is losing patience with the Japanese despite recent Japanese promises of con-cessions. The U.S. trade deficit with Japan is expected to reach \$50 billion this year.

Hitachi's aggressive behavior has led to previous legal entanglements in the United States. In 1982, the U.S. Justice Department filed criminal charges against the com-pany as a result of an FBI operation that uncovered a Hitachi plot to obtain and transport stolen IBM materials to Japan. The company eventually pleaded guilty and was fined the maximum \$10,000.

Hitachi has recently sought to

Taiwan Growth Slows in 1985, Minister Says

TAIPEI — Taiwan is unable to achieve the 7.5-percent eco-nomic growth rate target set for 1985, according to the economics minister. Lee Ta-hai.

A ministry official said Tuesday that Mr. Lee made the pre-diction in a report that blamed a slowdown in exports and domestic investment for the low

growth rate. He said that Taiwan's economic growth rate, adjusted for inflation, was 6.18 percent in the first quarter of 1985 and 5.28 nercent in the second quarter. That compares with 12.32 in the first quarter of last year and 11.7 percent in the 1984 second quarter.
Mr. Lee said that Taiwan's

exports grew only 1 percent in the first half, compared with 12 percent in the first half of 1984. Many Taiwan and foreign companies postponed new investment projects planned for

GM Expands Into Financial Services British Steel Agrees to Restructuring

LONDON - State-owned British Steel Corp. has reached agreement with the government on a major restructuring plan that in-cludes closing a cold rolling mill in Scotland that employs about 800

people.

The agreement was announced by Tuesday and must be approved by the European Community. It also calls for the acquisition in 1986 of Alphasteel Ltd.'s hot strip mill at Newport, South Wales, with production quotas. No financial de-

tails were given. Under the plan, British Steel will maintain steel-making at its five integrated mills for at least three years, subject to market demand and the corporation's performance.

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds PLC, the London-based industrial group, and British Steel also have reached agreement in principle with the Department of Trade and Industry on proposals for a joint venture in engineering steels, British Steel said. No financial details

were given. British Steel said that measures will be taken to fill an expected 20percent deficit in its coking capacity in the early 1990s without invest-

ment in in new coke ovens.

British Steel will acquire from Alphasteel two single stranded continuous slab casters and a semi--continuous wide hot strip mill with a capacity of more than one million metric tons a year.

After modification of its Llanwern works, near Newport, British Steel will improve operating efficiency and enable Llanwern to meet increasing demand for cast steel qualities. Alphasteel's wide hot strip mill will eventually be closed. British Steel said that measures will be taken to fill an expected 20-percent deficit in its coking capacity in the early 1990s without

investment in in new coke ovens. British Steel's chairman, Robert Haslam, said that the long-term future will depend on market developments and British Steel's perfor-By midday in New York, the mance and is vital to avoid new dollar had eased to 2.84775 DM borrowing Mr. Haslam seeks prifrom 2.85400 at the previous close. vatization of British Steel as early

(Continued from Page 9) lion, compared with \$159.6 billion for Citicorp — its earnings com-pare favorably.

In 1983, for example, GMAC's record year, it reached Citicorp's still-unattained goal of earning more than \$1 billion. Last year, however, GMAC's net income dropped to \$784.8 million, less than the \$890 million earned by Citicorp but far more than any othr banking company in the United

Despite its size, the credit company's business has remained rela-tively limited: the financing of GM cars, and trucks. At the end of March, it had more than \$41 billion in loans and leases to individuals and small businesses both in the United States and abroad, and an additional \$18 billion in loans and leases to GM dealers.

To finance these loans, it borrows most of the money it needs from other big companies and in-vestors in the commercial paper market, and it also sells its IOUs to individuals in denominations ranging upward from \$25,000.

For decades, GMAC's business changed little. It was organized by GM in 1919 because most banks en refused to lend to individuals to finance car purchases. The purpose not only was to increase sales but also to reduce the car market's cyclical nature. To this day, GMAC runs efficiently and with a staff that is considered relatively

But GMAC is quickly moving to change its focus. Earlier this year, it purchased two large mortgagebanking companies, which will make GMAC the second-largest mortgage banker in the country, smaller only than Texas-based Lomas & Nettleton Mortgage Investors. And one of Mr. Murphy's highest priorities is to expand that

"Is it so different to grant credit on a home than on a car?" Mr. Murphy asks. "We have six and a half million people paying their bills on their cars each month, we

know what we're doing." That makes GMAC a major factor in the financing of the two most expensive products Americans buy, their homes and their cars. And in

Robert F. Murphy

its push to become "a household word" in lending, GMAC has raised its annual advertising budget to \$20 million to \$30 million a year. The finance company also has begun a number of pilot programs to determine which other new busi-

nesses it should enter. It began test-ing its own credit card in June 1984, but Mr. Murphy said "it hasn't been as successful as we had hoped." He attributed the poor re-sponse to the fact that "there are 200 million plastic cards out there, and I have a feeling another credit card is not what people want."

Mr. Murphy, who has worked 36 years for the finance company, is also expanding the company's insmall for an operation of its size: surance business, Motors Insurabout 10,000 employees, many who ance Corp., from motor vehicle inhave been with the company 25 or surance into homeowner's insurance and group credit life in-

To Mr. Murphy, GMAC's advantage in the financial services business is its size. For one thing, he believes it has a natural market among the 6.5 million individual borrowers from GMAC, among GM's 10,000 dealers, and among GM's 800,000 employees.

Its own size, plus that of its par-ent, helps GMAC raise money cheaply and the huge amount of business generated by the GM family enables GMAC to be a highly efficient processor of paper, a ma-jor part of the workload of any financial company that is geared to serving the general public. As a result, although the number of

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mber of its employees has not.

changed.
Meanwhile, GMAC's acquisition of the mortgage-banking com-panies is pushing it into still other fields — such as real-estate brokerneeds—sticn as real-estate brokerage. Mr. Murphy declined to comment on it, but executives in the
investment banking industry said
that GMAC was planning to acquire a large real-estate brokerage
firm. The concept is that the realestate brokerage would sell the houses and steer the buyers to GMAC for financing just as GM car dealers steer automobile buyers to GMAC for their auto loans.

For this type of business, GMAC aiready has a built-in clientele. Mr. Murphy estimates that each year GM moves 2,000 to 3,000 employ-

ees from one city to another.

GMAC also is using GM employees to try out its other new ventures. About 18 months ago, for example, it began a money market mutual fund for its own employees. That pilot project has worked well enough so that this month it will be extended to all GM employees. And later this month, checking account privileges will be added to the money market mutual fund.

In another experiment, GMAC has started a pilot program in which it offers the equivalent of money market accounts to some of its dealers. If it is successful, it will be extended to GM's 10,000 dealerships. Under the program, a dealer deposits its excess cash in the GMAC account, and the balances in the account are credited against GMAC's loans to that dealer. Thus, a dealer's cash flow is used to reduce its borrowing costs.

Mr. Murphy said that GMAC might expand this service beyond the automobile business. "It leads you into other types of small-business financing," he said. "If we can grant credit to automobile dealers, can't we grant credit to other medium-sized and small businesses?

South Africa Inflation Slows

PRETORIA — South African producer price inflation eased to 16.59 percent in June from 16.91 percent in May, but rose on a yearto-year basis from 8.13 percent in GMAC's borrowers more than June 1984, the government andoubled in the last five years, the nounced Wednesday.

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Midland Changes U.S. Operations

LONDON -- Midland Bank PLC said Wednesday that it is restructuring its business in the United States following the acquisition of 100 percent of Crocker National Corp. in May

of this year. Under the reorganization, all of Midland's domestic banking and multinational wholesale activities in the United States would be managed there by Crocker's chairman, Frank Cahouet. Mr. Cahouet is Midland's chief executive officer in the United States.

Also, all overseas banking offices of Crocker would be integrated with Midland and managed as part of Midland's international division under Midland chief executive-international, Herve de Carmoy.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Pound Declines, Dollar Stronger in Europe

LONDON -The pound continued Wednesday its decline against major currencies but regained some of its losses toward the close of trading in Europe. The dollar gained against most leading curencies and dealers said the market's underlying perception of the

U.S. unit remains bearish. The pound ended at \$1.3388 in London, down from \$1.3458 on Tuesday. "It's been a real basharound today," said a currency trader at Citibank in London. He attributed the volatility to movements of investment money from all over the world in and out of the

The pound has declined since last week because of falling British interest rates and the prospect of lower world oil prices

British dealers said they antici-

Thursday. An average of forecasts shows M-1 for the week ended July 29 rising about \$1.3 billion. M-1 is a measure of money supply growth that includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking

deposits at financial institutions. In Frankfurt, the dollar ended at 2.8612 Deutsche marks, up from 2.8394 DM on Tuesday. West German dealers described trading as hectic at times and cited the sterling-dollar movement as the decisive factor for the market's direc-

Some Frankfurt traders said they believed the Bank of England had been intervening during afternoon trading in Europe to support the pound

The dollar also gained against the French franc, closing in Paris at

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pate little impact on the dollar 8,7105 francs, up from 8,652 francs from U.S. money-supply data, due on Tuesday. But in Zurich, the U.S.

down from 2.3635 previously. Despite its good showing in Europe, the dollar traded lower against most major currencies in early New York trading.

upper end of its trading range. which sparked some late morning profit-taking dealers in New York However, the dollar retained un-

ing into the second leg of the Treasury's refunding program.

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(Reuters, AP) as possible.

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The declines followed an unsuccessful attempt to break out of the

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25 Stretch out 26 Probe 30 Subleased 31 Tempered **36** Sr. citizens nest eggs 37 Erhard's therapy 38 Big cat

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New York Times, edited by Eugene

DENNIS THE MENACE



I CAN SEE MINE COMING."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee **TAING** URUGA **KRODEF** WHAT THEY CALLED THE STAR OF THE MONSTER SHOW CHINTS

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THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight, FRANKFURT: Fair, Torne, 21—11 (71—52), LOMBON: Rois, Terms, 17—11 (43—52), MADRID: Fair, Terms, 23—10 (52—50), NEW YORK; Portly Cloudy, Terms, 30—2 (86—77), PARIS; Rais, Terms, 30—13 (48—55), ROME: Showers, Terms, 25—15 (77—59), T5L AVIV: NA. ZURICIF: Fair, Terms, 10—16 (44—50), BAMSKOK; Thunderstorms, Terms, 31—25 (89—71), HONG KONGO: Fair, Terms, 12—25 (99—82), MAMILA: Showers, Terms, 25—21 (24—73), SCOULT Cloudy, Terms, 26—82), MAMILA: Showers, Terms, 26—21, MAMILA: Showers, Terms, 26—27), **PEANUTS**









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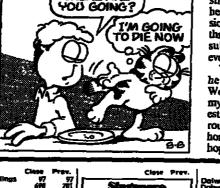
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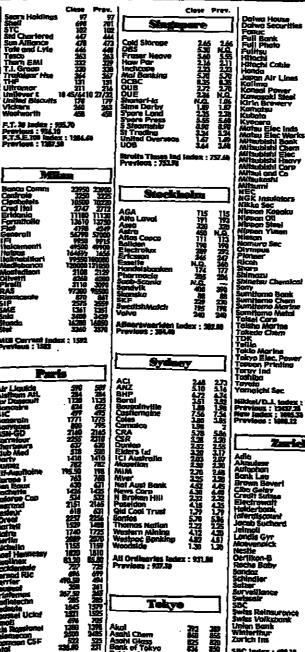
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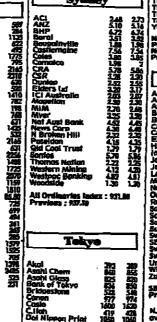
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BOOKS

THE MOUNTAIN OF NAMES: A History of the Human Family

By Alex Shoumatoff. 293 pages. \$17.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Neil Postman

WHAT every book shows us, one might say, is an author in the act of scratching an itch. What is itching Alex Shoumatoff is the long-term trend toward the dissolution of the family. The ties and the demands of kinship. he writes, "have been weakening, the family has been getting smaller and . . . less influen-tial, as the individual, with a new sense of autonomy . . . has come to the loreground." Shoumatoff argues that a radically different mental order — self-centered instead of kin-centered — has taken over in the United Staets and Europe and in most countries that are developing along European lines. He does not categorically lament the rise of self-centeredness, which he sees as having brought with it undeniable benefits. But one of its clear victims, he says, has been the warmth, sanity, and support that long-term intimate bonding (i.e., family life) brings. As one indication among the many he offers of how far the disintegration of kinship has gone, he notes that a surprising number of Americans are unable to name all four of their grandparents. (I have tested this claim with my college-age students, and found that only 30 percent of them can do

But Shoumatoff derives little satisfaction from describing the decline in the continuity and sense of belonging that traditional kinship provides. What will relieve his itch is the survival of family life. And, indeed, his book is a richly detailed history of kinship, the point of which is to encourage his readers and himself to believe that the prospects for the future of

kinship are good. To accomplish this, he draws on just about every academic field to be found in a university catalog, from anthropology to zoology. The

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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GASPE ERIN LDEE

STEAL AVOW HOTDIGGETY

monogamous. The oldest known human family was a group of 13 hominids whose remains were found in 1975; it appears that they met with an accident about 212 million years ago in the Afar Triangle of Ethiopia. At present American couples are having an average of only 2.2 children, which means they are barely replacing themselves. The practice of polygamy was adopted by the Mormons in 1845. when their prophet, Joseph Smith, claimed he had received word from God that having more than one wife would be all right with Him. Researchers have found a connection between a hormone-like substance called serotonin and competitive behavior. Not only do males have higher levels of serotomn than females but chairmen of academic departments and Nobel Prize winners have much higher levels than their subordinates. The greatest concentration of single people in the world is New York City, which has approximately two million "singles." And since about 60,000 people pass through Bloomingdale's every day, most of them singles, it would appear that the store is an excellent place for one single to meet anoth-One of the troubles with all of this information is that it puts a severe strain on one's short-term memory, which is to say that Shou-

reader is thereby immersed in a torrent of information, much of which is fascinating. For example, more than 90 percent of all birds are

matoff relis much more than even a leisurely reader can assimilate. Another trouble is that the line of argument being pursued here is continuously obstructed by Shoumatoff's emdition. He wants us to believe that the need for kinship is acute, that it has always been a characteristic of human life, that the condi-tions of modern Western life have led to a decline in the capacity for long-term intimate bonding and that there is a rebirth of interest in family life. But an encyclopedia is not an argument, and, in any case, a reader can easily be worn down before coming to Shoumatoff's denovement - a moving and well-focused final chapter that takes its name from the title of the book. The Mountain of Names refers to the 1.5 billion names of the dead that are contained in a nuclear bomb-proof repository near Salt Lake City. Shoumatoff describes in loving detail this singular Mormon project, a living monument to the idea of kinship. "It is the closest there is," he says, "and the closest there will be, to a 'catalog of catalogs' for the human race." Were it ever to be completed (that is, contain all the names of everyone who had ever lived), there would be close to 110 billion names. And what would this Everest of remembrance prove? It would show what, in the end, Shoumatoff's books is mainly concerned to tell us: that we are all kin, a vast extended family who need each other more than we allow ourselves to know.

Neil Postman teaches communication arts and sciences at New York University. His latest. book, "Amusing Ourselves to Death," will be published this fall. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

North was concerned to im-

Terente

Canadian stocks via AP

By Alan Truscott

declarer who looks for a A small improvement in his chances can sometimes reap a

big bonanza. An example is the diagramed deal that follows.

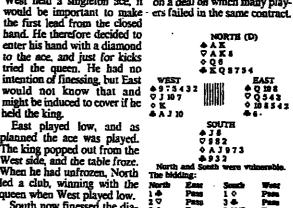
The North hand was difficult to bid, containing great strength but not quite enough for a forcing opening. After the modest one-club bid, North had rebid problems when his partner responded one diamond.

He showed his great strength with a jump to two hearts, a bid that does occasionally have to be made with a three-card suit, and rightly subsided when his partner eventually bid three no-trump. The declarer was North and the thought carefully when

he thought carefully when west led a spade and the dummy appeared. It was vital to establish clubs quickly, and the routine move was to lead an honor from the dummy in the

This would have led to de- accident or cunning, had feat, however, and perhaps played a king that was not sin-heavy defeat. A three-trick gleton. Dumminy's heart loser penalty is possible if South goes all-out in diamonds when was discarded on the diamond jack and another club lead esthe clubs do not break evenly.

tablished the dummy. North harvested three overprove his chances in clubs. If tricks, a match-point bonanza. West held a singleton ace, it on a deal on which many play-



hand. He therefore decided to enter his hand with a diamond to the ace, and just for kicks tried the queen. He had no intention of finessing, but East would not know that and might be induced to cover if he held the king.

East played low, and as planned the ace was played. The king popped out from the West side, and the table froze. When he had unfrozen, North led a club, winning with the queen when West played low. South now finessed the diamond seven, willing to run the slight risk that West, through to the ace, and just for kicks North and So
The bidding:
North East
1 4 Pass
2 7 Pass
3 4 Pass
Pass Pass
West led the Seeds 1 ° 3 **\$** 3 N.T.

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SPORTS

THE LINEUPS BRAVES PLAYER POS Komminsk RF UMPIRE

Tuesday's press-box lineup board in Atlanta, where the Braves were to play Los Angeles.

World Cup Alpine Ski Season To Get a South American Start

By Herman Pedergnana United Press International

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the 1985-86 cup season starts next week with the first-ever World Cup races to be staged in the Southern

Although they are more accustomed to starting their competitive winter season in December, most of the top men's downhillers will compete in races at the Argentine resorts of Las Lenas on Aug. 16 and 18 and Bariloche on Aug. 24.

The skiers have frequently visited Argentina and Chile for what is, and bonuses for them. With the to them, summer training But in threat of a professional circuit to them, summer training. But in their first races in South America, they are familiar with in European Decembers — lack of snow.

"The downhill course at Las Lenas is ready for training," a spokesman for the International Ski Federation (FIS) said on Tuesday. "There is very little snow, but it will be sufficient for the races."

The grinding World Cup circuit was created during the 1966 World Alpine Championships, held in Portillo, Chile. "It's called the World Cup --- the International Ski Federation has many member asso-ciations in the South — so it's time we shifted some races there," said Serge Lang, originator of the cup and president of the World Cup

FIS wanted to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the cup by coach of the Swiss men's team.

next year, but that could not be Stalder, the team's downhill coach. ZURICH -Ahmost 20 years af- worked into a 1986 calendar al- "A guy who is physically fit just ter the idea of an Aloine World Sci ready crowded because of world takes 10 or 14 days of racing prac-Cup was born in South America, champiouships scheduled for that tice on snow to be ready," Stalder said. "Of course, fellows who are known as fast starters have an ad-

So the trip to Argentina is this year --- bankrolled by the owner of the Las Lenas resort, Ernesto Loewenstein, who is anxious to develop his station as a major ski holiday area.

Another reason behind the excursion to South America was lobbying by the world's leading downhillers for more races, which translates into more prize money looming, FIS was quick to consent.

downhill circuit, however, remains stillborn. Most of its ardent supporters in the racing community including U.S. Olympic downhill champion Bill Johnson, have made quick turnabouts and rejoined their national ski teams.

Johnson, who is not in physical shape to race, announced that he will bypass the Argentine events and will begin competing in De-

But apart from Austrian Franz Klammer and Swiss Peter Lüscher, who both retired, all the other topechelon racers are expected to be

"Whoever wants to belong to the world class in winter must be in top shape around this time of the year," said Austrian Karl Frehsner, head

Baseball Commissioner Announces Breakthrough; Play to Resume Thursday

agreement was reached Wednesday ment contained: to end the day-old major league baseball strike, Commissioner Po- awards. ter Ueberroth announced. Play is

to resume Thursday. A union source said the settlement included changes in eligibility revenue sharing for financially contract troubled teams, increases in owner

and no salary cap.

Ueberroth, who had vowed to prevent a strike and then had asked for \$60 million a year. brought the sides together Tuesday for what turned into desperate, daylong negotiations, said in a \$40 million to financially troubled statement released by his office clubs. that "a tentative understanding has been reached between the parties in the first day of the strike, was

the parties would meet at the players' association headquarters beplayed. fore the news conference.

But player representatives began tered when the strike began).

"They have come to an agree- baseball in four years was called." ment," said Scott McGregor, player rep for the Baltimore Orioles, night, but broke up shortly before "Now, it's a matter of getting it midnight, with the union saying the down on paper and getting it rati-sides remained far apart on arbitra-fied. I'm estatic about it. It's a big

day and Wednesday would be nounced. would be made up.

International Stadium he will try to beat

countryman Sebastian Coe's time of 2 minutes 12.18 seconds for 1,000 meters. To do

that, the new king of middle-distance nm-

ners will have to run faster than he has ever

"I'm going to have to be right at my limit,

Cram, who at 24 is the toast of British

sports, broke the world records for 1,500

meters and the mile in the space of 12 days;

he rested a week and then on Sunday broke

the record for 2,000 meters by one-hun-

dredth of a second in Budapest in a race

against the clock (he was so far ahead that at

In just 20 days he had equaled Coe's 1979

feat of three world middle-distance records,

accomplished in 41 days, and now is dream-

more so," said the unprepossessing Cram, a

"In Budapest there was no competition

and I had to run half the race on my own. I'm

hoping we'll get reasonable competition and some of the lads can stay with me until the

last lap. Competition - that's the great

The heat of competition helped Cram beat

Coe and Coe's world mark for the mile on

July 27 in Oslo. He stopped the clock at

3:46.31 with energy to spare. Roger Bannis-

"It's difficult physically, and mentally it's

the linish line he was all alone).

slender man with a quiet voice.

ing about record No. 4.

50W.

and the weather will have to be perfect,"

run before.

SDULT OT DE OT."

representative, who asked not to be was important. I was concerned NEW YORK - A tentative identified, said the tentative agree- that if it got beyond 24 or 48 hours,

No cap on salary arbitration

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 Increase in eligibility for arbitration from two years major league service to three, but the increase would not take effect during for salary arbitration, a form of the first two years of the general A \$40 million annual contribu-

contributions to players pensions tion from the owners to the players' pension fund, up from \$15.5 mil-lion. The players originally had

• Redirecting part of the difference between the \$60 million and

The full 13-game slate Tuesday, settlement of the strike." Ueber- wiped out. There were 12 games on roth scheduled a news conference Wednesday's schedule, and Phila-for 5 P.M., Eastern Daylight Time. delphia Phillie spokesman Larry Said Donald Fehr, head of the Shank said the National League players union, "The commission- had informed clubs there would be er's office can announce whatever no games Wednesday night. Texas, it wants. I'm not confirming it or Oakland, New York and California denvine." Fehr would only say that in the American League said their

Negotiators for the players and polling their teammates on ratifica- owners met for 11 hours on Tuestion Wednesday afternoon, and day, their busiest day of the 8½-teams were making plans to resume month-old bargaining talks, but play on Thursday (many clubs were could not reach agreement in a distrying to locate players who scat- pute centering on salary structure, and the second midseason strike in

> They continued talking Tuesday They met again Wednesday, at

"We are going to play tomorrow 10 A.M. An hour later, the commis-night against California," said Tom sioner's office announced that the Mee, a spokesman for the Minne- two sides were meeting with Ueberroth for the first time in the negoti-There was no immediate word on ations. And, shortly after noon, the then or if games called off Tues- "tentative understanding" was an-

"This was a critical 24 hours," There was no formal announce- said the Orioles' McGregor. "They ment of terms, but a union player were doing a lot of talking, and that

it might break down,

'Tentative' Agreement Reached in Strike

"I'm surprised it happened so quickly and worked out so well. After what happened yesterday, I figured it would be a little while." The commissioner last week offered a set of seven proposals to avert baseball's second player

gestions were criticized by both And even late Tuesday, there were signs that a settlement might be far off. "We are hung up still." Fehr said Tuesday night. "If the matter proceeds very long, the players won't be willing to settle for

walkout in four years, but his sug-

what they would have settled for earlier. But Fehr and Lee MacPhail chief of the owners' player relations committee, both indicated they were more concerned about salvaging the rest of the season rather than losing a day or two of games that could conceivably be made up

The idea, they said, was to avoid a repeat of 1981, when a strike nnated seven weeks of play. The object now is to find a way to end it as fast as we can," Febr said.

As office workers and shoppers broke for lunch on the East Coast it looked as if Fehr and MacPhail had done just that, Instead of 50

Fehr and MacPhail had squared off during four separate meetings Tuesday. "Lee expressed the opinion that they had made some progress, not overwhelming, but some rogress, especially in the area of salary arbitration and the benefit plan," said Bob Fishel, a spokes-man for MacPhail, after Tuesday's final meeting ended around 11 berroth.

All day the central issue had remained salary structure, particularly the rules governing salary arbi-

The two top negotiators began ed players, owners and team offi-Tuesday with an 8:45 A.M. meet-

Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth

ing, one that was prompted by Ue-

"It could all fall apart in two minutes or it could last all night," MacPhail said before it started. As it turned out, that first meeting lasted about three hours and start-

 Ueberroth kept a low profile on Tuesday, remaining in the back-ground and allowing the two sides to hammer away.

"I haven't heard from him." Fehr said Tuesday night. "I'm sure if Peter wants to be helpful and thinks he can be, it will manifest

SPORTS BRIEFS

U.S. Freestyler Sets 100-Meter Record

MISSION VIEJO, California (AP) - Matt Biondi lowered the world record in the men's 100-meter freestyle twice on Tuesday at the U.S. longcourse swimming championships.

Biondi became the first ever to better 49 seconds when he swam a 48.95 to win the finals. In a preliminary earlier in the day, his 49.24 broke the world mark of 49.36 set by fellow American Rowdy Gaines in 1981. Biondi, 19, swam the third leg of the U.S. gold medal-winning 4-x-100 day team at the 1984 Summer Olympics.

NHL Players Threaten Strike in 1986

TORONTO (AP) — The National Hockey League Players' Association on Tuesday threatened a strike during the 1986-87 season. Alan Eagleson, the association's executive director, said "the players will strike next fall" if owners remain unyielding on making substantial changes on the matters of free agency and pensions.

The existing agreement ends Sept. 15, 1986. It was a five-year deal with an option to cancel in the fourth year. The players association has

Engleson said that after an NHL player completes his contract he is technically a free agent but subject to compensation in the form of draft picks and or players. No players have moved under the current system in three years, he said: the NHLPA is seeking total free agency.

Eagleson also said the players want an independent pension fund, to which they would contribute \$5 million and the club owners \$15 million. Players who skated five years in the NHL would receive a lump-sum \$200,000 at age 55 or 60, or could choose to spend the money earlier for

Quotable

 Retired National Hockey League forward Steve Shutt, on owning a stable of horses for his new passion — polo: "The best part of this sport is that you get to change your legs after every period."

OH, BROTHER — John McEnroe, left, consoled his brother Patrick after trouncing him in Tuesday's opening round of a grand prix tennis event in Stratton, Vermont. The draw pitted them in a tournament for the first time, and the world's No. 1 player breezed, 6-1, 6-2. His 19-year-old brother, in his first year on the tour, is ranked 437th worldwide.

• Seattle Mariner outfielder Gorman Thomas, on the major league baseball strike: "If I were an unbiased person, I wouldn't know which

SCOREBOARD

Canadian Football League Leaders

Football

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Major League Standings

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Transition

Canadian Feetball League TORONTO—Cul Lester Brows, running ack. Stened Kerry Toylor, running back. National Feetball League National Football League HOUSTON—Announced the refreement of Greep Bingham, linebacker, who will lake on odministrative lob with the club.

NEW ORLEANS—Signed Richard Todd,
quarterbock, to a one-year contract. Agreed
to terms with Dorter Gilbert, tockle.

SEATTLE—Signed David Hughes, running vetentive lob with the Club.

back, to a series of one-year controcts. Waived Daid Domina, defensive end; Herry Grimminger and John Tusher, guards, and Tany Writz, detensive back. WASHINGTON—Signed Ron Egioti, tight end; Michael Morton, running back, and Stuort Anderson, linebacker, Released Gregory

Valted States Footboli League ated the lob of Gary Pt-

MOCKEY

Medianal Hockey League

MONTREAL—Sland Plente Mandou, center, to a one-year centract plus on option year.

W! NN IPEG—Slaned Brian Hoyword, ocal-COLLEGE
ARIZONA STATE—Named Clyde Duncon

coordinator of man's and wemen's track and MONTANA TECH-Named Rick Dessins bastetboli coach.
NORTHERN ARIZONA—Announced the restanction of Langy Westbrook, wrestling

Rueff, Hern Passoella, B.C. Hesic, Tor McTague, Mil No Yds Ave TD 38 422 11.1 0 16 287 17.9 1 No You Ave TD Zeno, Ott Phoson, Mil Fleids, Ham Caferboris, Ott Townsend, Tor Jenkins, B.C.

It just so happens that three of Stalder's charges — Karl Alpiger, Peter Müller and Pirmin Zürbrig-

gen - are known to peak quickly

when the season opens (they also head the FIS seeding list). World

champion Zürbriggen, a superb all-

round skier, will join his teammates

on a two-week break from military

much of the bill for the cup circuit, has been having some second

thoughts about going to Argentina.

Southern Hemisphere is such that

we cannot see any important mar-

kets opening up there, said Jürgen Schenkenbach, who heads ski man-

ufacturer Kestle's racing depart-

ment, "and the publicity gained in the North is limited. The public is

not particularly interested in such

Still, all manufacturers have sent

top-flight technical service staffs to

Argentina, partly for testing pur-

poses. Testing new skis, wax and

boots on snow in winter conditions

produces more accurate perfor-

mance results than, as is usually

done, trying them out on European glacier runs during the summer

"The economic situation in the

training.

Tennis

Tour Leaders

\$609,282. 1, Moris Witender. \$418,007. 4, Jimmy Cotnora. \$375,291, 5, Boris Becker, \$279,307. 6. Tim Meyotte, \$255,774. 7, Anders Joryot, \$248,133. B. Tomos Smid, \$228,043. 9, Miloslov Mecir. \$209,172. 10, Yannick Noon, \$202,879. ATP Computer Randings 1. John McEnroe, 149,80 points. 2, Ivan Lendi.

136.85 3, Mots Wilander, 19841, 4 Jimmy Con-Jorys, 52.56. 5. Kevin Curren. 69.29. 6. Anders Jerrys, 52.35. 7, Yennick Noch. 59.77. 8, Andres Gomez, 58.71. 9, Berls Becker, 51.27. 16, Jeokim Nystrom, 51.50. Grand Prix Pelais 1. John McEnree, 2.321, 2. Ivon Landi, 2.031, 3. Mats Wilander, 1.758, 4 (fie). Jimmy Conners

and Borls Becker, 1,453.6. Yestnick Nock, 1,250. 7, Mileslav Mecir, 1,256. & Anders Jarryd, 1,072, 9, Kevin Curren, 1,031, 16, Tim Mayotte,

WOMEN
Garnings
1. Martina Navrotilove, 1994,579, 2. Chris
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Shriver, SMA453, 4. Cloudle Kohde-Klisch,
\$29,995, 7, Zine Gerrison, 5192,057, 8, Kethy
Jordon, \$149,761, 9, Elizabeth Smylis, \$134,213. 16. Manuela Maierva, 5174-113, Grend Prix Points 1. Ciris Evert Lloyd, 1456. 2. Martina N

ter, who in 1954 first broke 4 minutes, would iliava. 1300. 3, Zina Garrison, 915. 4 Ciardia Kahde-Kitsch, 160. 5, Pam Shriver, 840. 6, Manhave been 97 yards behind. Although he beat Coe's record by more Kathy Ringlett, SSS. 9. Stelli Graf. 490, 10. Helen than a second, Cram afterward praised his

comes at the end of August, I could run like It is a long way from Budapest to the route

around the Coke Works in Jarrow, Cram's home in the northeast of England, where he has been running since he was a skinny 11year-old with his hair plastered down by rain lad has just beaten a county champion? He and sweat, chasing a dream — which then looks like a promising miler." Cram said on Tuesday. "It will be a home was to become a professional soccer player, track and a home crowd, and I hope they'll

Steve Cram ... Dreaming about record No. 4.

A Middle-Distance Sensation Races Toward His Limit

"It was just a tuppenny-ha'penny grass eighth. Coe and Steve Over finished first track with three schools competing against and third. each other," Cram's father Bill, a policeman, would recall when his son had become famous and a sportswriter from The Daily Mail came to call. "After the race, Jimmy introduced himself and said: 'Do you realize your

Six years later, he was competing in the Commonwealth Games, "almost like one of those legendary boxers who explain they never went into the ring until they were 12 but did have a few years of streetlighting before that," observed Neil Allen of The London Standard.

Cram was born Oct. 14, 1960, in Jarrow, where the accent is distinctive and people are proud to call themselves Geordies. It is an area where unemployment is high and sports are loved, where competiton produced three medalists in the Los Angeles Olympics --Charles Spedding, Mike McCloud and Cram - from homes within a five-mile radius of

with his studies; he did, and he got a degree in sports studies from Newcastle Polytechnic. Both parents gave him the support one finds in the biographies of great athletes: "All through the winter," his mother recalls, "we'd stand around watching them up to our ankles in snow and ice." His father would work all night, drive to London to see his son run and then drive back for another night

The rewards started coming in. Cram took fourth place in the English Schools 1,500 1978 Commonwealth Games in Canada. In 1980 he found himself at the starting athletes.

New York Times Service

NEWCASTLE, England — The wind that roars off the nearby River Tyne could be a mighty opponent Friday, when Steve Cram, the golden boy of British runners, tries for his fourth consecutive world record.

Before a hometown crowd at Caramana and the service of the second and the service of the second at the second at

In the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, Cram came in second behind Coe. "You never forget that feeling when someone just zips away from you, well before the end, and you know you can't haul them back," Cram said

On July 27 in Oslo, in a race billed as the "Dream Mile," it was Coe's turn to watch Cram run away. "I can go even faster," Cram said afterward.

It was, most observers agreed, the end of an era. No longer would Coe and Ovett. dominate the world of middle-distance running. For all his blistering speed, Cram also. has a fine tactical sense and a competitive-

ness that stands up under pressure. The Olso victory, Cram said, "gave me confidence. If you train well, you still need confidence. It's when things aren't going wellit's hard. Last year there were so many problems. That's when it was hard."

On July 16 in Nice, Cram, who is 6-foot-1 His mother, Mia, insisted that he stick and 152 pounds (1.85 meters, 68.9 kilograms), broke Ovett's two-year-old world record for 1,500 meters with a time of 3:29.67, then celebrated until dawn at the

official reception. After Oslo, the festivities were more muted. Steve and his wife, Karen, helped his parents celebrate their 28th wedding anni-VCISALY.

His dazzling success may mean that the family's financial struggles are over: British amateur athletes' earnings stay in a trust controlled by the Amateur Athletic Associameters at the age of 14. He became European tion, but bonuses from his sponsors and junior champion and was also chosen for the equipment company have reportedly pushed his earnings into a top bracket for British

VATICAN POSTCARD St. Peter's Enshrouded

By Clare Fallon

VATICAN CITY — A shrond steel and with brass, because the oxidized iron expands, then splits ting is creeping across the front of St. Peter's Basilica, heart of the Roman Catholic Church, as the facade undergoes the first complete restoration in its 370-year history.

The pilgrims who flock daily to the basilica, the largest church in Christendom, will find the scaffolding moving gradually across the facade as the yearlong restoration project progresses.

Increasing atmospheric pollution and simple age have made a major operation necessary for the first time since the building was completed in 1614, the Vatican

Every so often some minute fragments fall from the facade after coming away because of the aging of the building, said Giuseppe Zander, technical director of the restoration work.

Previous work on the 115-meterwide (377-foot) facade has been carried out piecemeal, and some of the repair techniques added to the deterioration, a Vatican report

During the 19th century, iron supports were put into the 13 staties of Christ, John the Baptist and 11 of the Apostles, which stand along the top of the facade. The iron has rusted and expanded, damaging the 5.7-meter-high stat-ues, Zander said.

French Start Working On Liberty's New Flame

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Ten French ar-tisans from Les Metalliers Champenois have begun fashioning the flame for the Statue of Liberty's new torch, hammering sheets of copper to form its shell using a model based on photographs of the design because the pope for whom original 19th-century design for the he was working, Paul V. wanted an

The new flame will have a gilded copper shell that will reflect sunlight and artificial light that will be directed on the flame. The old torch, rusty and wind-battered, was removed from the statue's right arm last year. A spokesman for the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation said the new torch

"We will substitute the supports, where possible, with inoxidizable steel and with brass, because the and causes sometimes sizable fragments to fall off," he said.

The Vatican is not disclosing the cost of the project but Archbishop Lino Zanini, head of the Vatican office overseeing the work, has said it will be high in terms of labor and

Any costs beyond the Vatican's resources will be met by the Knights of Columbus, a charitable society of Catholic laymen founded in 1882 with the aim of service to the church.

The Knights have given financial aid for other work at St. Peter's, including the enlargement in 1982 of a Polish chapel to mark the 600th anniversary of the shrine in Jasna Gora, Poland, to the Madonna of Czestochowa, who is especially revered by Poles, Zanini said.

The columns, doorways, win-dows and balconies that make up an elaborate pattern on the facade will all be restored, says a report from the Reverend Fabric of Peter's, the committee responsible for the upkeep of the basilica.

The facade, designed by Carlo Maderno, has escaped the auto pollution that damages many Rome monuments, thanks to the expanse of St. Peter's Square, which stretches between the basilica and the

But water has seeped into cracks in the travertine stone of the facade and these must be sealed with resin. the report said.

The restoration work will not inchude cleaning the front of the ba-silica, Zander said. "A coating has built up over the centuries and created a protective film. To take that

off is not always a good thing."
The facade has often been criticized for being too wide in propor-tion to its 45.5-meter height. Maderno had to alter his original

extension on one side to link the basilica to the Vatican palace... A corresponding extension was added to the other side for the sake of symmetry but the height of the facade could not be raised to compensate for the extra width without obscuring the dome, designed by

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

Small Revolts on the Appalachian Trail

By Fox Butterfield CHEFFIELD, Massachusetts — The way Arthur A. Delmolino sees it, not much has changed since the last battle of Shays' Rebellion was fought in a pasture

near his barn nearly two centuries

On a winter day in 1787, a band of Massachusetts farmers, angered by heavy taxes that were forcing them to surrender their land to the state, made their final stand in this secluded valley in the Berkshires. They were routed that day but eventually won some of their demands.

To Delmolino, a dairy farmer, the only difference now is that it is the National Park Service that wants some of his land and that of other residents of Sheffield. The Park Service, acting on a 1978 congressional mandate, is trying to relocate the Appalachian Trail as it passes the village, moving it from a back dirt road to what the service contends is a more scenic route, through woods

and farmland.
The Sheffield action is part of a \$90-million program to relocate large sections of the Appalachian Trail, which traverses about 2,100 miles (3,400 kilometers) in 14 states, from Springer Mountain in Georgia to Mount Katahdin in

The Appalachian Trail, which was started in 1921 and for many yeals was run by private groups, was declared a National Scenic Trail in 1968.

Park Service officials say that much of their work in acquiring a 1,000-foot-wide (300-meter) corridor for the trail, and thus protecting it from future development, has gone smoothly.

But in some areas, such as Sheffield, the service's actions have touched off bitter disputes, pitting residents and their lowns against an unlikely combination of hikers, environmentalists and the Reagan administration. "It's 200 years and the issue is

still the same as Shays' Rebellion, the government taking land from people," Delmolino said. "I don't understand why I should sacrifice my property and 60 years of hard work by my parents and grandparents clearing this land to bene-fit a bunch of hikers in fancy



In some of the trouble spots residents say the Park Service has told different stories to different landowners and bullied people by threatening to take their property by eminent domain.

Delmolino says he accidentally discovered that his land was on the proposed new route when he attended a regional planning meeting in the spring of 1984. By that time the Park Service had issued an "environmental assessment" for Sheffield that said "relocations have been carefully planned in cooperation with

Yet the proposed route called for the service to acquire 32 acres (13 hectares) of Delmolino's farm and divide one of his cow pas-tures with fences to protect hik-ers. He says he is worried that the new path will threaten the spring that supplies water to his house With 10 other families in the

village on the new route, it was voted at a Sheffield town meeting last May to prohibit further fed-eral land purchases for one year. in response, the service is soon expected to announce an alternative route through Sheffield involving 21 landowners. The service says it would be less

"They've been deceptive, devi-ous and dishonest," Eugenie J. Fawcett, a teacher who lives in a 200-year-old Shaker house in nearby Tyringham, said, refer-ring to the Park Service.

The service wants almost 100 acres of Fawcett's property for the new route so hikers would be close to the cluster of six Shaker houses and barns that her family has owned for a century. She and several neighbors have refused to sell land to the Park Service and face being taken to court, where the government can take their land by eminent domain.

"We came here for solitude, but our houses are very vulnerable and the hikers will be intrusive," Fawcett said

David A. Richie, the project manager for the Appalac Trail at the Park Service, insisted that the criticisms of his agency as being devious were "totally out

You have to make a judgment about what's best for the trail and the American people," Richic said. "On the other side, you have people who own a lot of land and don't want to be disturbed." Since the relocation project

was authorized by Congress in 1978, Richie reported, the Park Service has acquired 55,669 acres through purchase and easement along 372 miles of the trail. By contrast, he said, the service had gone to court to seize 2,687 acres along 17 miles of the new path. Of the 271 miles that remain to

be relocated, 177 are in Maine, where the property is owned by large timber companies, Richie said, and negotiations are expected to be easy. The trail is jointly managed by the Park Service, the U. S. Forest Service, state governments and the Appalachian Trail Conference, an umbrella organization for more than 60 private

The largest trouble spot, Richie said, is a 15-mile section of the trail where it crosses the Cumberland Valley in a rapidly develop-ing section of Pennsylvania. The trail currently follows two-lane and four-lane roads, without side paths, and the Park Service has proposed switching it to two low ridges that are part of the little remaining wood and farmland in

the valley.
But 143 landowners would be affected, and Arlene Byers, who lives on a 120-acre farm along the ridges in South Middleton, said,
"The trail would come so close they could take our barn."

The local township and county and even the Pennsylvania Legislature have recommended new dirt paths along the present route as an alternative, but Richie said

that was not acceptable.
"We're not against hikers — we we re not against inters—we like having the Appalachian Trail in our valley," Byers said. "But let them compromise. Now it looks like a special interest group tak-ing away our way of life."



Fulfilling a long-standing desire, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who turned 85 Sonday, was taken on a tour of Britain's coast at speeds of up to 1,350 miles (2,160 kilometers) an hour in a supersonic airliner Monday.

PEOPLE

Judaica Seller Dismissed

Union College in Circinnati, where he had taught since 1940. Gutt-mann was criticized by the rabbinical seminary last week for consigning items for sale that he did not own. Guttmann reached retirement in 1974 and had been teaching only part-time. His contract had been renewed yearly since then by faculty recommendation, this spring the faculty did not bring him up for renewal, a spokesman said. The books and manuscripts consigned by Guttmann originally belonged to a rabbinical seminary in Berlin. Guttmann says he smuggled the books out at "great personal risk" before the seminary was destroyed by the Germans in 1942. A final decision has been delayed on a tentative court agreement under which Sotheby's would waive all profit from the sale, recall the items and

Hugh Hefner has agreed with Leo Janos, co-writer of the top-selling biography of the former pi-lot Chack Yeager, and Bantam Books Inc. to produce an autobiog-raphy. The exact amount of the seven-figure advance was not dis-closed. Kathy Robbins, the New York literary agent who represent-ed Heiner and Janos, said all par-

reimburse the buyers.

Alexander Guttmann, 83, the professor involved in the contested auction of 56 Hebrew books and manuscripts at Sotheby's last year, has been dismissed by Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, where he had taught since 1940. Guttcover line in late 1987. The book, as yet untitled, is expected to docu-ment the growth of Playboy maga-zine from the first issue, published when Heiner was 27 and featuring what Bantam calls the "now-famous calendar photo of Munitya

> Luciano Pararotti wili give a free outdoor concert for an estimated 6,000 people next week in Modeaa, Italy, local officials say. The concert will be held in the main square, the Piazza Grande, on Aug. 14. The tenor will sing popular arias from Italian operas.

An Englishman running around the world to raise money for the World Wildlife Fund has left Malaysia for Singapore after raising 7,580 ringgits (about \$3,079). Heary Weston, 23, who set out from London two years ago, said the seemingly small response in Malaysia was actually overwhelming when compared to that in other Asian countries he had passed through. The money will be shared by the World Wild Life Fund Malaysia and the Swiss-based parent

would be unveiled next July 4. HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL CHARTER A YACHT IN GREECE. Di-rect from owner of largest fleet. American monogement, Escalled crews, govt. bonded. Voief Yochs, Akti Themstotleous 2XC. Proses, Greece. Tel: 4529571, 4529486. The 21-2000. USA offices: Fir Road, Am-bler, PA 19002, Tel: 215 641 1624. YAC-ITRIG IN GREECE. Chorter or magnificent yacht with VIP service, 20 years experience guarantee a splen-did vacation. Confact Asolian Cub, sel: Athens 983/dd7. IAILING TOUR HOOD 38 YACHT Greek Aegean Sea, need 2 more Aug 11 - Sept. 1, \$750. Munich 98 32 94. HOTELS SWITZERLAND LUCERN, GRAND HOTEL BURGPE U.S.A. TUDOR HOTEL, 304 fost 42nd S., New York City. In funktionable, East Side Manhotten, 1/2 black from UN. Single from SOs, doubles from SSS. Upon showing this ad- 20% discount. Tits 42251, 14s, 212-986-8800.

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